Solid Front Cooperation
Behind the Guns!

Nippon Times

Smash All Obstacles and
Come Out Victorious

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MORE RAIDERS BROUGHT DOWN BY SEA EAGLES

Navy Air Units Crush Enemy Attempt to Attack Marshall Islands

POUND FINSCHHAFEN FOE

Our Ground Forces in New Guinea Island Down 14 Hostile Craft

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, January 26.—Four enemy B-25's, including the commanding plane, were shot down in the morning of January 23, by our Sea Eagles when an enemy formation of 12 came attacking Torao Island in the Maloelap lagoon. No damage was suffered on our side.

In two waves on the morning of January 24, the enemy formations of 12 and nine B-25's came attacking Taroa Island. Our Navy Air Units and defense garrisons repulsed the raiders after damaging two and three enemy machines in the first and second combats, respectively.

Two Downed at Ruot

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, January 26.—Two enemy B-24's were brought down by our Sea Eagles on the afternoon of January 23 when an enemy formation of 10 appeared over Ruot Island in the Marshall Group. The other enemy raiders were repulsed. Only slight damage was suffered on our side.

Nine enemy B-25's attempted a raid on Wotje in the Marshall Group on the morning of January 23, but were pushed back by our defense garrison.

One enemy B-25 was brought down by our defense garrison when an enemy formation of 20 re-appeared over Wotje on the afternoon of January 24. The other raiders were driven back. Only slight damage was suffered on our side.

Surprise-Raid Finschhafen

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 26.—Imperial Japanese Navy Air Units on the afternoon of January 24 surprise-raided the enemy airfields at Finschhafen in New Guinea, all bombs scoring direct hits on the runways and installations near-by. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Japanese Sea Eagles on the same afternoon assaulted an enemy convoy near Cape Krechin in New Guinea. War results have not been ascertained, however.

Ground Units Active

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 25.—Imperial Ground Forces in the Madang sector in New Guinea Island shot down a total of seven enemy planes (two unconfirmed) early on the afternoon of January 24 when a formation of about 50 enemy raiders, consisting of B-25's, P-40's and P-43's, attempted to attack our positions.

Promptly intercepting them, our anti-aircraft batteries opened furious fire and succeeded in bringing down two P-40's and five P-43's.

Shortly after noon of the same day, a formation of 42 enemy planes, comprising B-25's and P-38's, came attacking our positions at the Hansa district in New Guinea Island.

Despite their attack from a low altitude, the enemy failed to carry out the attack in the face of the vigorous counter-attacks put up by our Ground Units garrisoned there, which shot down seven B-25's (one probable), out of the 42, and repulsed all the others.

4 P-40's Shot Down

Domei

HONGKONG, January 25.—Four enemy P-40's were brought down by Japanese Navy fighter plane units when a formation of nine B-25's and 15 P-40's appeared over Hongkong on the afternoon of January 23. The other enemy raiders were repulsed. No damage was suffered on our side.

Killed in Training

Special

BERLIN, January 25.—An official American report disclosed on January 17 that 20 out of every 1,000 cadets in the American air force were killed in training, according to a dispatch in the Daily Express.

Netaji Bose Donates Five Airplanes Each To Nippon Army, Navy

As a token of his gratitude for Japan's assistance in India's fight for freedom, Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, has offered to donate five planes each to the Japanese Army and Navy. He has already complied with the formalities of donation.

ARMY UNITS BLAST FOE ON NEW BRITAIN

Imperial Ground Forces Inflict Heavy Loss on Enemy In Cape Merkus Area

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 26.—Fierce fighting is raging in and around Cape Merkus on New Britain Island day after day. Between January 16 and 21, Imperial Army Ground Units alone achieved the following brilliant war results:

Bodies abandoned by enemy (all confirmed) .... about 300

War Trophies:
- One trench-mortar
- Ten light machine-guns
- Twenty-five automatic rifles
- Sixteen rifles
- Fifteen revolvers
- Four tanks (whereof two set ablaze and two others wrecked).

In addition, there were numerous firearms, rounds of amunition and clothings seized.

In the same period, our loss was 133 killed.

Cape Merkus Pounded

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 26.—Imperial Japanese Navy Air Units on the night of January 24 pounded enemy positions on Cape Merkus on New Britain Island, Arawe and Pilelo Islands. On Cape Merkus, one place was set ablaze while an explosion occurred at another. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Japanese Navy Eagles at dawn on January 25 surprise-raided the enemy airfield on Cape Torokina on Bougainville Island and caused explosions to break out at two places. Our loss was one plane not yet returned.

AQUATIC SCHOOL PLANNED

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 25.—The Java Military Administration on April 1 will open a school for training aquatic industrial experts of the Aquatic Industrial Research Institute in Bogor.

Fifty middle school graduates will annually be enrolled for a one year course. Graduates will be given posts as Government officials.

Meanwhile, courses lasting from two to six months are scheduled to be opened here by the Military Administration, on February 1 for those wishing to become interpreters of the Japanese Army and in the Military Administration. Applicants who pass the test in Japanese language are qualified.

Senator Van Nuys Dies

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 25.—Frederick Van Nuys, Democrat Senator from Indiana, died today, it is reported from Washington.

IGUCHI SCORES U.S. PRESSURE ON ARGENTINA

Foe Is Coercing Neutrals Because Its War Efforts Are Insufficient, He Says

SEES COURAGEOUS STAND

Expects Biggest Latin American State Will Stick to Basic National Policy

Commenting on the reports circulated by anti-Axis propaganda organs from Montevideo and Santiago that Argentina might sever relations with the Axis nations by Saturday, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, on Wednesday said that the United States and Britain were feverishly intensifying their pressure on the neutral countries such as Argentina in order to drag them into the war because "the war is not progressing anywhere near to their satisfaction and because their vaunted war potential is not enough to turn the tide."

Mr. Iguchi, speaking at the press conference for foreign correspondents, declared that Argentina was being subjected to especially strong pressure because the United States needs Argentina in order to augment America's war-making effort which is proving insufficient to stack up against the Axis war might.

Continuing, the Spokesman lauded the courageous stand which Argentina has been taking in face of heavy pressure. He pointed out that she had remained neutral to the last in the first World War, and said, "It is to be expected that Argentina, which is the last stronghold of independence and the symbol of prestige in Latin America, will continue to be faithful to her basic national policy and that she will not bend to any pressure whereever it may come from or however great it may be."

In his comment, Spokesman Iguchi said:

"The United States and Britain are intensifying their pressure on neutral countries in an attempt to force them into the war. Their motives are obvious. Because the war is not progressing anywhere near to their satisfaction and because their vaunted war potential upon which they have been relying is not enough to turn the tide, they are making desperate efforts to bolster their war camp by every means available. And one of those means is to bring the few remaining neutrals into the war on their side.

"Argentina, for instance—the only neutral among the Latin American Republics—is being subjected to an especially strong pressure by the United States. By economic pressure, by propaganda pressure and by every means of cajolery and coercion, the United States is intent upon forcing Argentina to abandon her neutrality in order to accomplish certain war requirements which it has proved incapable of doing.

One of those requirements is to augment the American war-making effort which is proving insufficient to stack up against the Axis war might. Another requirement is to make Argentina help the United States carry out some of its unfulfilled promises of economic aid to the Latin American countries which are suffering from economic disloca-

(Continued on Page 2)

Widespread Influenza Attacks England; Many Absentees Hamper War Industries

Influenza continues to claim a mounting death toll in Britain, according to foreign dispatches reaching here.

Normally influenza is prevalent in Britain for three months from January till May. In the present case it started in Manchester during the first part of November last year and rapidly spread to other parts of the country. It is said to be the worst since 1937.

The health authorities stated early in December that the 'flu was not of a vicious nature. However, in the meantime absentees from the schools increased while more and more workers stayed away from the factories and offices, seriously hampering the war industries.

An official in charge of fuel in the Durham area is the author of the statement that the 'flu cost the collieries in the area 30,000 tons of coal a week during November and the first part of December.

A large proportion of those affected are children. The Wartime Children's Home reports that 60 per cent of the children are absent. The rate of absentees from the schools is put at 20 per cent. From a school in the Manchester area as many as 300 children are absent while the schools in Dover have closed for two weeks because many of the teachers are down with the 'flu.

Many officials and justices are laid up, leading to a serious delay in the dispatch of official business.

The King is in bed. So are Richard Butler, Secretary for Educational Affairs and many other prominent persons

Severe Shortage of Coal in India Due to Output Drop Worries British

Special

BERLIN, January 25.—In addition to the critical food shortage, one of the chief anxieties of the British Indian Government is the acute lack of coal, according to a recent report by the London Times correspondent in New Delhi. The report said that the outstanding reason for the severe shortage was the drop in the colliery output during the second half of last year.

The report said that the jute, tobacco, and cotton industries were seriously affected and that effects were being felt in steel and iron output. The report said that this situation brought about large seasonal variations. The output until the middle of last year gave no cause for anxiety but the exodus from the coal fields attained record dimensions in November and brought about a great shortage, the dispatch stated.

The exodus of workers was attributed to several factors, among which were the irregularity of work, the competition offered by work on military projects, and the acute food difficulty. The miners were sold grain but for themselves only and not for their families. It is recalled that the British Indian Government last August revoked the prohibition on the employment of women underground in the collieries in the Central Provinces and took similar steps for Bihar and Bengal in November in order to combat the shortage of labor and the resulting drastic shortage of coal.

The report added that the British Indian Government was taking steps to import more labor into the colliery areas to dig quarry and surface coal and to increase the use of machinery in mining, and that a coal controller was being sent from Britain in order to coordinate the production and distribution of the vital product.

PROBLEM OF POLAND SEES NEW TROUBLES

Anglo-American Press Comments Introduce Fresh Complications to Border Issue

Domei

LISBON, January 25.—Fresh complications have been introduced into the Anglo-American-Soviet controversy over the Polish border issue by a special dispatch from Cairo to the Pravda, the Soviet organ.

Editorial comments appearing in the London press since January 18 clearly indicate a drastic change in the attitude of the British people toward the Soviet Union, a recrudescence of London's suspicion of Moscow. The general atmosphere in Britain today is highly reminiscent of the tension prevailing prior to the convocation of the Teheran Conference.

A diplomatic commentator of the News Chronicle in its issue of January 20 made this outburst.

"Investigation by the British authorities at Cairo discloses that there is no evidence that the dispatch in question was sent after censorship. Nor has the Pravda an accredited correspondent at the Egyptian capital. There can be no doubt that the Soviet Government concocted peace rumors."

The Anglo-American press in general, associating the alleged Pravda dispatch with the border dispute, takes the view that the Soviets, by spreading rumors of a separate peace between Britain and Germany, (1) seek to deepen American suspicion of Britain and thereby thwart an Anglo-American joint intervention in the border dispute, and (2) at the same time warned the two Powers that the Kremlin means to take an independent course of action in regard to the border demarcation and the recognition of the occupied territory.

British Quarters Share View

The same view is shared by informed quarters in Britain, which recall the recent action by the Moscow organ in bitterly assailing Wendell Willkie in connection with the border row.

What is harassing the Anglo-American Governments most is the fact that the present incident has revealed for all to see the utter vulnerability of the Anglo-American-Soviet political common front. It is feared that the incident will obliterate whatever may have been achieved at the Teheran Conference.

This Anglo-American-Soviet rivalry was reflected in the January 17 issue of the Daily Express, London, which gave five-column prominence to an Istanbul dispatch under the heading, "Rumanians dread the Red Army," and said:

"The Rumanians are so much afraid of a Soviet advance that they are inwardly desirous of aid by the anti Axis forces."

The Times, London, in its issue of January 20 carried a Madrid dispatch under the heading: "Spain's View of the War and the Incursion of Communism." The Times article is in the form of an introduction of an editorial in the Ya, reputedly the most authoritative newspaper in Spain. Says the Times correspondent:

"The Ya says that the steady onrush of Communism into the Mediterranean area is a matter of serious concern to Spain. If this comment were referring to the menace of the advance of Marxism via North Africa and France, then it would be dismissed as a plagiary from Dr. Goebbel's theory. The

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MEANS OF CONTACT TO BE INVIGORATED

Nakamura Stresses Need for Developing Communication With Axis and Neutrals

The network of communications linking Japan with the Axis nations, neutral countries, Manchoukuo and China as well as the Southern Regions will be further developed in view of the importance of maintaining the closest possible contact with these countries, Junichi Nakamura, Director of the Communications Board, declared, pointing out the government's policy with regard to this urgent need in a reply to interpellator Tanenosuke Kawakami before the Railway Construction Bill Committee at the House of Representatives on Wednesday.

Mr. Nakamura's statement follows:

"Upon the outbreak of war communication with enemy countries was completely severed. However, contact with Axis nations became necessary in order to collaborate in the prosecution of the common war. In addition various routes were devised for communicating with neutral countries to expand our propaganda activities and also in the collection of important news.

"Utmost efforts have been exerted in establishing better communication between Japan and the nations of Greater East Asia. In China and Manchoukuo, a communications board was recently organized which will facilitate the maintenance of contact with Japan.

"In the Southern Regions, including Shonan, Java, Burma and the Philippines, the question of communication is receiving the close attention of the military authorities. As a matter of fact activities in this direction are more intense than during pre-war days and it is the government's fixed policy to strengthen the lines of communication between Japan and the nations of Greater East Asia and Axis countries as well as neutrals."

COAL LOCATED BY ACCIDENT

Seam, Suitable for Open Cutting, Found in Fukushima Prefecture

A remarkable open-cut coal mine which could be easily worked by amateurs was recently discovered at Kawabe-mura, Iwaki-gun, Fukushima Prefecture by accident, says the Asahi

Takao Taki, proprietor of the Kitakawabe Coal Mine, while repairing the top of one his underground passages, came upon a seam of excellent coal running above the gallery. Rejoicing over the unexpected discovery, Mr. Taki had a minute investigation conducted of the neighborhood and finally found the end of the coal seam in a nearby hillside.

The coal seam is from seven to eight feet thick and is only three feet below the ground surface. The area suitable for open cutting is about 50,000 tsubo and the estimated quantity is 350,000 tons.

Harada Given New Post

Major-General Sadanori Harada was appointed Chief of the First Bureau of the General-Direction of Aviation Ordnance in the Munitions Ministry on Wednesday.

Urawa Teacher for Ryojun

Hoen Yukimoto, Professor of the Urawa Higher School, was appointed principal of the Ryojun Higher School.

ANDO ASSERTS INTENT TO FOIL FOE INTRIGUES

Home Office Will Bolster Measures to Combat Spread of Pernicious Propaganda

JEWRY, COMMUNISM HIT

Enforcement of Greater East Asia Declaration Will Aid Islam, Diet Told

The abolition of racial discriminations stipulated in the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration does not imply an abstract formalism of uniform equality for all races.

The dissolution of the Communist International cannot be regarded as making any basic change in the ideological direction of Communism itself.

Ideological warfare cannot be adequately carried on merely by a direct, frontal offensive.

Japan's policy toward the Mohammedans is nothing but faithful enforcement of the principles set forth in the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration.

Such were the highlights of the replies made by Government members, in the plenary session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee Wednesday morning, to the interpellations of Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shioden, Tokyo.

Shioden Interpellates

The Budget Committee met at 10:12 a.m. Wednesday and immediately proceeded to the interpellation of the Government on various vital issues of the day. Obtaining the floor, Representative Shioden asked whether the Government had no intention of launching upon a drastic counter-movement against the enemy's nerve warfare and what sort of counter-measures the Government was adopting against nerve warfare. He particularly wanted to know (1) what conceptual relations, if any, existed between the principle of abolition of racial discriminations stipulated in the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration and the problem of Jewry; (2) the dissolution of the Comintern and Japan's policy toward Communism; (3) the enemy's ideological offensive and Japan's countermeasures and (4) Japan's policy toward the Mohammedans.

Home Minister Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, taking up (1) the problem of Jewry, said:

"The problem of Jewry is a world problem. Especially in the course of the current war, we have received information from various sources regarding this world issue. In the light of such information, we find that the problem of Jewry is not unconnected with the war.

"In regard to propaganda seeping in from abroad, we are exercising the most careful vigilance and we are determined to nip in the bud all enemy intrigue of whatever nature, even in its feeblest stage. It is the policy of the Home Office to strengthen its measures to combat the spread of pernicious enemy propaganda. The dissemination of seditious thought in any age is unwittingly carried on from the intelligentsia, that is say, the upper classes, to the lower. In this sense, it is important that Government officials themselves should take pains to ascertain the truth, to be discreet in their actions and utterances, and to set example to the people in these respects. The promulgation of the Wartime Civil Service Duties Ordinance, I think, is aimed largely at this.

Security Is Stressed

"By abolition of racial discriminations I do not think that it is meant that indiscriminate equality should

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Schools Will Teach English by Employing Asia Declaration Text

The Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, the history of the War of Greater East Asia and similar literature in English will be used as supplements to English textbooks, it was made clear by Kenzo Ahara, Director of the National Education Bureau of the Ministry of Education, in reply to an interpellation by Representative Kazuo Horiguchi from Yamanashi Prefecture at Wednesday's session of the House of Representatives.

EXTRA WAR BUDGET TO BE PASSED TODAY

Approval by Peers Will Mean Enactment in 3 Days Since Introduction to Diet

The possibility of the extraordinary war expenditure supplementary budget for the 1944-45 fiscal year amounting to ¥38,000,000,000 going into effect within three days from the time the measure was laid before the Diet loomed on Wednesday morning when the Budget Committee of the House of Peers took it up and approved it speedily.

There was every indication that the Committee would report to the House today and that the House would pass the war estimates in the course of the day.

The House of Representatives passed the war expenditure supplementary budget on Tuesday, the same day its Budget Committee approved it.

Considered by Committee

The Budget Committee of the House of Peers met at 10:12 a.m. on Wednesday, and took up the extraordinary war expenditure supplementary budget, (Extr. No. 1) and the contract for liabilities to be borne by the Treasury other than those provided for in the Budget (Supple. No. 2), both of which had already been passed by the House of Representatives.

The measures were explained to the Committee by Finance Minister Akinori Kaya. At 10:20 a.m., after he had finished speaking, the Committee went behind closed doors. It remained in camera until 11:55 a.m., when the public was admitted again.

Debate on the measure then commenced.

Prince Tadashige Shimazu, Kayokai, spoke in support of the measures. A vote was taken, which showed that the entire Committee was in favor of the measures.

The Committee adjourned at noon. The Budget Committee of the House of Representatives also met in the morning, and finished the interpellation on the ministerial speeches.

To Examine Estimates

Today the Budget Committee, broken into various sub-committees, will commence a minute examination of the general budget estimates before it.

There were no plenary sessions of the two Houses on Wednesday and the day's Diet proceedings were for the most part affairs of the Budget Committees of both Houses.

5 Peers Commended

The House of Peers passed the decision to grant official commendation to Marquis Jyutcku Saigo and four other members who had seen active service in the chamber for 30 consecutive years, according to Domei. The four other members commended are Marquis Tsuneyasu Nakamikado, Count Hirotaro Hayashi, Kazue Shoda, and Kishichiro Oka.

22 Strikes Last Week Cause U.S. Plants To Lose 135,000 Man Days of Production

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 25.—Henry Stimson, United States war secretary, in a radio address tonight pointed out that during the last week alone 22 strikes in American war plants had resulted in the loss of about 135,000 man days of production, it is reported from Washington.

The statement was made during Stimson's plea for the adoption of the national service legislation proposed by United States President Franklin Roosevelt.

Stimson said that simply penalizing strikes would merely mean "a grave underlying lack of responsibility." He declared that the nation certainly had no less right to require a man to make weapons than it had to require another man to fight with those weapons.

Meanwhile, the Office of War Information gave the latest American war casualties, which as usual were understated, as totalling 142,289, including 32,662 killed in action.

The naval casualties, including the marine corps and coast guard, were given as 35,572, including 15,520 dead, 7,206 wounded, 8,562 missing, and 4,284 taken prisoners. The army casualties were given as 106,717, with 17,142 killed, 39,917 wounded, 24,137 missing, and 25,521 prisoners of war.

AOKI CLARIFIES JAPAN'S POLICY TOWARD SOUTH

Stability of Inhabitants' Weal Vital in Carrying Out Our Ideals, He Says

SPEAKS IN LOWER HOUSE

Expects Nation to Cooperate With Government to Achieve Desired End

For the consummation of Japan's Greater East Asia policy, it is imperative that the Japanese Government and people, both at home and overseas, should put in practice the lofty ideals enunciated in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia.

This was the conviction expressed by Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki in reply to an interpellation by Representative Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shioden from Tokyo Prefecture and Representative Masaki Kishida from Hiroshima Prefecture at Wednesday's plenary session of the Lower House Budget Committee.

In carrying out of the ideals of the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration, Mr. Aoki averred, the stabilization of the weal of the native people in the South is important. In consequence of their past dependence on the United States and Britain for the supply of the bulk of their daily necessities, the various peoples of the South are at present placed in a stringent condition, Mr. Aoki admitted, but Japan is extending the utmost aid to them.

At the same time, declared Mr. Aoki, Japan will bolster further the various national movements, the training and guidance of youth and the enhancement of culture.

Mr. Aoki's realistic and clear-cut statement on Japan's Greater East Asia Solidarity Policy, in gist, follows:

"Flabbergasted at the unshakable solidarity of East Asia and the hourly growth of Japan's fighting strength, the enemy is making frenzied propaganda intrigues.

"The spirit underlying the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia originates in the grand ideals that guided our national founding. It is imperative, therefore, that these ideals be driven home to the various peoples of Greater East Asia. How, then, are we to proceed with the task of tightening still further the unity of Greater East Asia?

"The Government, in cooperation with the Board of Information and other organs, is fully prepared to blast enemy propaganda intrigues. Still more important, however, is that Japan's grand ideals should be exemplified in concrete deeds through various measures which we will put into effect on the spot. This is a task which is not to be left to the Government alone. I expect the whole nation, in cooperation with the Government, to strive to achieve the desired end through their contact with other peoples.

"In statements and also in speeches at their national assemblies, the delegates to the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, since their return home, have been urging the unity of their respective peoples. The press and other public organs in those countries are also taking their part in the campaign for national unity.

"Another question of vital importance is the welfare of the various peoples of Greater East Asia. While we should preach the ideal of mutual prosperity, we can hardly expect to produce the desired effect unless we can guarantee the stability of the livelihood of those peoples. No effort shall be spared on our part to attain that end, while the necessary help will be extended to the Governments of the countries in Greater East Asia in guiding their peoples.

"As regards national movements, it is fully realized that such movements should be launched positively as one step forward toward the attainment of our common ideal of liberating Greater East Asia and of building up a region of mutual well-being in that area. Robust national movements are already under way in some countries.

"I shall deal now with the task of enhancing culture. The United States, Britain and the Netherlands, fearful of the rise of the native inhabitants in the South, pursued an extremely negative policy in regard to their education. Entirely different is Japan's educational policy in

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BOSE SEES VICTORY OF AZAD HIND ARMY

Hits British Propagandists in Radio Address on Eve of Independence Day

Special

SOMEWHERE IN BURMA, January 25.—In a radio broadcast delivered on the eve of Indian Independence Day, Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, tonight ridiculed the futility of the propaganda offensive directed at him by the British propagandists and pointed out that the Azad Hind Government and Indian National Army were steadily and surely moving forward from one success to another.

Addressing his friends throughout the world at 11 p.m., the Indian leader emphatically declared, "We are full of confidence and optimism" and said that his Government and Army "know that we have all the conditions and prerequisites for final victory."

Foes Are Desperate

Mr. Bose's Independence Day address follows:

"Twelve months ago on this day 25th of January, I addressed you over the radio from another part of the world. Indians in Europe had on that day gathered together in Berlin to celebrate their Independence Day. It caused great annoyance to British tyrants and to their friends that 700 Indians should hold such a demonstration beyond the clutches of British imperialism.

"Thereupon the mightiest of British Imperialists, the BBC, began its attack on me. It expressed its anger saying that I had failed in my mission in Europe and so that I would return soon to India. I thereupon reminded the BBC in my reply that I alone was the judge as to when I would leave for my country, that I was not in the habit of listening to advice or instructions from London.

"Not long after this, news was flashed all over the world that I was no longer in Europe but that I was in East Asia already. Great was their discomfiture over this startling news. It was bad enough for our enemies that I was in East Asia without a scratch in spite of all their efforts to catch and kill me, and it was incredible for them that I could travel from place to place and reach my destination without an interference of any kind.

"To hide their discomfiture, the British propagandists, after cracking their brains a great deal hit upon a cunning device. Hoping to get world attention thereby, they said that it was because I had failed in my mission in Europe that I returned to East Asia. The fact, however, was that during my stay in Europe, I had organized a political organization.

"In addition to that I had organized the 18,000 Indians then available in Europe into a small army called Free India Legion. In spite of the distance from their homeland they had but one objective, namely, freedom of India.

"We are full of confidence and optimism. We do not minimize the strength of our enemy, neither do we slight the difficulties and obstacles that confront us. Between January 1943 and January 1944 we have worked according to our plans. Steadily and surely from one success to another we moved for the last 12 months. We are confident of our strength. We know that we have all the conditions and prerequisites for the final victory. We know that this time Providence and the force of history is on our side. That is why we are so optimistic of the outcome of this war.

"In this titanic world struggle, the people of East Asia are prepared to launch their final struggle for their emancipation, of which the independence of India will be the prelude. Our enemy as well as their propagandists are getting more and more desperate and crazy. But no amount of abuse can shake our determination and confidence. No amount of abuse can undo the bond that binds us with Japan and her allies. Japan offers her all-out help to our cause. We are proud of the brilliant victories Japan has achieved, and of the heavy blows she has inflicted on our enemy. We are also proud of the manner in which the Japanese people are achieving under Prime Minister General Tojo an unprecedented productive strength to smash our enemy.

"On this solemn day, Indians all over the world are holding meetings and demonstrations to reaffirm their unshakable resolution to struggle on to victory regardless of sacrifices. To all of them, and particularly to those who are now in British prisons in India, I send my fraternal greetings. Dawn of victory has come. Together we shall fight and together we shall win."

Dance League Head Dies

Kichizo Wakayagi, permanent director of the Dai Nippon Dancing League, who had been confined at Keio Hospital died of typhoid on Tuesday at the age of 66.

Nambier of Berlin Is Named Minister By Subhas C. Bose

Special

BERLIN, January 25.—A.C.N. Nambier, leader of the Berlin Center of the Free India Movement, has been appointed State Minister and Cabinet Member of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind by Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of that Government, it was learned today. Mr. Bose also instructed Mr. Nambier to lead the Berlin Center and at the same time the local European branches of the Azad Hind Movement.

Ando Asserts Intent to Fail Foe Intrigues

(Continued from Page 1)

prevail but that the differences as they naturally exist should be respected. From the standpoint of a greater equity and fair-dealing, Japan would have all nations find their proper places in the total scheme of the world and have all the peoples of the earth live in security and contentment. There can be no question that there naturally exist many differences. We should be unrealistic indeed if we abolished all those differences and turned into one color or no color at all. Absolute equality is merely an abstract term. Everything that exists on earth is different from another and is special to itself. By abolition of racial discriminations I do not think it is meant that all races should be considered absolutely equal but that each race should find its just place in the total scheme of things, just as it is the ideal on which the Japanese nation was founded. In other words, co-existence and co-prosperity should be enjoyed by all.

"The Japanese Empire is something unique and the Japanese are neither British nor Americans but the people of the Dai Nippon Teikoku."

Turning to (2) the problem of the Comintern and Communism, the Home Minister said:

"I do not believe that the dissolution of the Communist International has made any substantial change in the great ideological movement to bolshevize the world. I feel sure that the world bolshevization movement is proceeding consistently in its appointed direction. Consequently there might not be any definite movement in the open but there must undoubtedly be a clandestine, subtle and seditious thought movement seeking to undermine morale. I am convinced that we must be more strictly on guard than ever before against the insidious penetration of Communist ideology. The Government is resolved promptly to put down all such indications whenever and wherever they appear before they can gain any momentum." said:

Amau Testifies

Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, taking up (3) the question of ideological warfare, said:

"In this war, ideological warfare plays a most vital role. It is true that Judaism, Freemasonry and doctrines of the Third International are at their seditious work. The ideological issue is a most complicated and subtle affair and a direct frontal attack is often liable to bring on results contrary to the ones sought. There are controversies regarding Freemasonry and there are anti-Freemason movements. It is also true that Jewry has much influence in the United States but it is equally true that there are forces opposed to the Jewish domination. The situation being so complicated, we are liable to obtain results diametrically opposite those desired unless we went about our measures with skill and tact."

On (4), Japan's policy toward the Mohammedans in Greater East Asia, Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, replied:

"The Government's way of thinking in regard to policy toward the Mohammedans is precisely what it stated in the 81st session of the Diet. The great principle of co-existence and common prosperity has been emphasized by the Representatives of Greater East-Asiatic Nations. Islam embraces a vast population and has been subjected to the severest ravages of Anglo-American world domination. The Islamic nations are now leading a drab existence under the Anglo-American yoke and are deserving of our deepest sympathy. Consequently, the great spirit in which Japan was founded, the guarantees of a just place for every nation and race, should be extended to the Islamic nations, too. The Greater East Asia Declaration is not something that should be restricted to the affairs of Greater East Asia but is so framed as to hold true before the whole world.

Would Aid Mohammedans

"The Government, accordingly, is cooperating with the Army and Navy to enforce the spirit of co-existence and common prosperity in all dealings with the Mohammedans whenever it comes in contact with them in the Southern Regions and other parts of the world, to take particular pains in easing their lot and in enabling them to live in peace and security. The United States and Britain are taking every occasion to disturb Greater East-Asiatic unity and, particularly, to alienate the Islamic peoples from Great East Asia. We are, however, adopting appropriate measures to combat such machinations, so that the justice and fairness of the Japanese cause and the significance of Greater East Asia construction may be thoroughly comprehended by all Islam."

After these questions and answers between Lieutenant-General Shioden and Government members, Masaki Kishida, Hiroshima, said:

"I believe that the one effective way to shatter enemy intrigue to undermine Greater East Asia solidarity is to drive home to the peoples of Greater East Asia the fact that to prosecute the war to the end is the sole process by which the ideals of all the Asiatic nations may be brought to realization. What is the Government's view on this matter?"

Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Aoki replied that the thorough permeation of the five principles proclaimed in the Greater East Asia Declaration was the prerequisite to all effective concerted effort.

The committee went into recess at 12:04 p.m.

P.I.-MADE PRODUCTS ENJOY BIG DEMAND

Patent Office Being Planned To Encourage Filipino Investors in New Industry

Domei

MANILA, January 25.—Locally-manufactured products are rapidly gaining the upper hand in Philippine markets with demands from Government as well as private firms for such goods growing in volume daily, according to the data obtained from business circles.

It is learned that the Bureau of Purchase and Supply has standing orders for office equipment and supplies amounting to several million pesos, while the Bureau of Public Works is also reported in need of workers, tools and supplies.

On the other hand, such office and hospital supplies as towels, napkins, thread, bandage and sterilized cotton are now being produced in ever-growing quantities with local manufacturers working overtime.

The increasing demand for native products has provided great incentive to business men, who are now exploring the local field for possibilities of engaging in other lines.

It is believed that with the recent opening of the Agricultural and Industrial Bank and with operations of the financial and credit institutions, local investors face the future with confidence.

Another factor in contributing toward increasing production of native goods is the Government's policy of giving widest latitude to investors whose role in the country's efforts toward self-sufficiency is receiving due recognition.

Another step toward this end is the proposed creation of the Patent Office, which will encourage as well as safeguard the interests of Filipino investors. The Patent Office Bill is due soon for consideration by the National Assembly.

VETERAN GENERALS NAMED

British Appoint Gifford and Slim For 'Burma Campaign'

Special

LISBON, January 25.—The British Government officially announced today that two veteran British generals had been named to lead the armies under Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in southeastern Asia, it is reported from London. They were General Sir George Gifford, 57, a veteran of more than 30 years service in the British colonial armies, and Lieutenant-General W. J. Slim, 52, who fought under General Harold Alexander in the first Burma campaign.

U.S. Flier Praises Our Fighter Planes For Maneuverability

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 25.—Lieutenant Tom Harmon, former All-American football star of Michigan, in a press interview yesterday on his return to the United States declared, "the Japanese XX fighter planes have matchless maneuverability and are by far the best among our enemies," a Washington dispatch disclosed. Harmon joined the American Air Corps stationed in China and was shot down by a Japanese Wild Eagle during an aerial engagement in Central China. After 32 days of wandering he finally managed to reach an American base, from where he returned to United States, after an absence of 11 months.

FINLAND'S SHIPPING UNHINDERED BY WAR

Biggest Finnish Mercantile Firm Augments Its Fleet By 12,000 Gross Tons

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 24.—The biggest shipping company in Finland, the Finska Angfartygs Aktiebolaget, increased its fleet from 80,000 to 92,000 gross tons in spite of the adverse conditions prevailing on account of the war, according to reports reaching here. Resumption of cooperation between Finnish and foreign shipping companies would greatly improve transport in certain trades.

Finland's commercial fleet stood at 284 ships of 593,000 gross tons as at September 1, 1939. Up to the moment the total losses including ships sold abroad, those damaged, war losses and ships seized by the anti-Axis amount to 126 ships making a gross tonnage of 293,000. However, during the same period the fleet has been augmented by new vessels both built and acquired, totalling 20 vessels of 33,000 gross tons. Net losses amount to 260,000 tons or 43 per cent of the tonnage existing at the time of the outbreak of war.

In view of the limited facilities for repairing ships during wartime, one must take into account a certain amount of deterioration in the capacity of the fleet as well as further losses until the end of the war.

Owing to the comparatively small losses of Finland's Baltic and North Sea fleet, experts are of the opinion that the required tonnage for Finnish trade with European countries is covered provided no more losses of a serious nature occur.

SCIENTIFIC CULTIVATION SEEN FOR FARMS IN JAVA

Will Increase Agricultural Products in Southern Regions, Declares Terao

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 24.—Dr. Hiroshi Terao, Japanese expert attached to the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, in an interview here today, who attended the recent agricultural research conference here, emphasized that the increased production of agricultural products throughout the Southern Regions depends largely on the methodical application of scientific cultivation in accordance with local requirements.

He declared that scientific methods in cultivation to be applied in the Southern Regions should be varied to meet specific needs and substantiated his statement by pointing out instances of success and failure in transplanting Taiwan rice in the Southern Regions. He added that inasmuch as the peoples in the Southern Regions are all eagerly co-operating, competent authorities should further endeavor to study local requirements and thereby decide on methods to be adopted.

Expressing full confidence in the possibility of increasing production of foodstuffs in the Southern Regions, Dr. Terao asserted that the day is not distant when the Southern Regions will become a granary of Greater East Asia.

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LACK OF ACE FLIERS HARASSING AMERICA

Is One of Biggest Obstacles Facing U.S. in South Pacific Campaign

By I. SETO
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC.—Lack of trained airmen is one of the greatest obstacles harassing the American air force operating in the South Pacific war zone, as it continues to lose valuable personnel in every battle with the powerful Japanese "War Eagles."

The American air force in this fighting sector has been reinforced of late with the addition of large-sized bombers, for the most part Consolidated B-24 planes. It is evident that the Americans mean to use their strengthened air forces to cut off our lines of communication.

The enemy's plan is to make our ships and airfields the target of his attacks, and particularly to direct his attention to raids on our anti-aircraft gun positions, munitions dumps and other military objectives.

It is recorded that in each attack made on the enemy, Japanese airmen have shot down more than half of his planes.

The American air forces may be able to slight the losses of planes that it invariably suffers, but it is certainly not in a position to ignore the loss of valuable personnel. The enemy has already lost a great number of airmen, especially pilots, and this has proved to be a big blow because he has an extremely limited number of trained pilots.

It is manifest that one of the greatest worries of the enemy today is the difficulty of maintaining the personnel of his air force at the proper level. As one means of solving the difficulty the enemy is sending out rescue squads to pick up the airmen who have escaped death when their planes were shot down.

It is a fact that the majority of the enemy's air aces have been lost in operations against our gallant and resolute airmen. However, the enemy is still relying on his productive power which he fondly believes will bring him through the struggle.

Therefore, we must increase our material strength up to the level of that possessed by the enemy and deal him the final blow in order to gain conclusive victory.

Rites Held for Naval Heroes

Joint funeral services for the late Rear-Admiral Takeji Miyazaki and other Naval officers and civilians of the Kure Naval Station, who had given their lives in the present war, were solemnly observed according to Buddhist rites at the Kure Naval Station on Wednesday, reports Domei. The services were attended by the Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station, Admiral Naokuni Nomura, on behalf of Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, other notables and the bereaved families.

Aoki Clarifies Japan's Policy Toward South

(Continued From Page 1)

the South. That this policy is producing salutary effects can be seen in the readiness with which the peoples of the South are receiving education under Japanese guidance.

"The foundation for the construction of Greater East Asia lies in two factors—the consciousness of the peoples of that region as Asiatics and their trust in Japan. Asia had a brilliant culture of which it could justly be proud of before the whole world. Anglo-American intrigue obliterated that culture and deprived the Asiatics of their self-confidence. Our task now is to impart a correct knowledge of Japan to the peoples of East Asia and to instil in them self-confidence as Asiatics.

"Culture halls and museums would be a effective means of imparting a correct knowledge of East Asia's culture. With this in mind, programs are already afoot to establish these mediums of information and enlightenment. These facilities will be expanded as far as circumstances will permit."

Problem of Poland Sees New Troubles

(Continued from Page 1)

fact is that it is impossible not to regard the Ya's comment as indicating that the Spaniards are concerned not so much over the Anglo-American war strategy or German defense as over the Soviet policy."

Daily Herald Comments

The Daily Herald in its editorial article of January 19 said that, contrary to all expectations that the Polish dispute was settled at the Teheran Conference, the issue has reached the most critical stage. If the issue was not discussed or was only nominally discussed, then the conference cannot be said to be a success, either politically or militarily.

The same journal came out with the following editorial comment the next day:

"The Soviet denunciation of the refugee Polish regime in London is tantamount to a denunciation of the Anglo-American recognition of that regime.

"There is a total absence of a common policy among the three Powers toward Jugoslavia. Nor is there the slightest sign that the three Powers are making efforts for inaugurating a concerted policy toward the German people."

It is generally expected that the current British attitude toward the Soviet Union, as reflected in these press comments, will stiffen with the progress of the war situation on the Eastern Front. The fact that a section of British public opinion has taken up the question of the Soviet advance into the European continent as a menace from Communism is regarded as indicating that the Anglo-American-Soviet political relations have hit a snag.

U.S. INDUSTRY FAILS TO KEEP UP OUTPUT

American Steel Corporations Still Unable to Recover From Recent Strikes

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 25.—Production of steel in the United States has not attained the pre-strike level and, with the exception of last week's rate, it was the lowest since June 28, 1943, according to a recent issue of the Financial Times.

Another phase of the disorganized state of American industry is revealed by the Financial News which reports as follows:

"A period of new and severe stress faces the metal producing industries, says the Iron Age. A year ago tremendous backlogs in orders, material and manpower shortages and expansion needs were the chief topics but today backlogs are declining while negotiations for surplus stocks are claiming current attention. Steel production during 1944 will be lower than the 1943 figure of 89,000,000 tons."

Clearly revealing the chaotic conditions seriously hampering the U.S. war production effort, the London Times correspondent in New York recently reported as follows:

"Leaders of organized labor were plainly frightened and startled by the charge that strikes were 'the damnedest crime ever committed against America.' However, quickly perceiving that nothing was going to happen to them or to their organizations—at least for the moment—they did not remain frightened long.

"In common with the rest of the country, they were aware that government necessity was still their opportunity and that in this year when presidential elections will be fought with unparalleled bitterness, politics was likely to be much more their servant than their opponent. Therefore, instead of giving ground they have boldly continued to press their demands. By adopting this course they have lost nothing materially like John L. Lewis, president of United Mine Workers, and his coal miners and are getting virtually all they demanded.

"In a different political atmosphere the indifference of labor leaders to prevent strikes which hinder the war effort, would undoubtedly bring upon them swift retribution in the form of coercive action by Congress and the executive but with the situation as it is today the leaders are probably right in assuming that nothing of this kind will happen to them.

"Further it is unlikely that the administration, for political reasons, will support a bill or Congress enact one for universal service or a bill prohibiting strikes against the government. Most of the recent strikes were aimed at the government but thanks to a convenient loophole in the present anti-strike law, it has been possible for the government to avoid overstressing the fact in dealing with the demands of labor.

"Under existing circumstances the demands for increased wages will multiply within the next few months and it is improbable that government agencies will be able to go on inventing devices which, while allowing wages to rise, at the same time will preserve the fiction that the government's stabilization line has not been broken.

Iguchi Scores U.S. Pressure On Argentina

(Continued From Page 1)

tion.

"In the face of these pressure, Argentina has been taking a courageous stand, not only for the preservation of her national interests, but also to prevent the scourge and the calamities of war from unnecessarily spreading and engulfing the whole world. During the last war, Argentina remained steadfastly neutral to the last despite the heavy pressure brought to bear upon her by the United States and Britain. It is to be expected that Argentina, which is the last stronghold of independence and the symbol of prestige in Latin America, will continue to be faithful to her basic national policy and that she will not bend to any pressure wherever it may come from or however great it may be."

11 NATIONS AGAINST BOLIVIA

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 25.—Eleven countries to date have refused to recognize the new Government of Bolivia. They are the United States, Uruguay, Brazil, Honduras, Guatemala, Cuba, Peru, Venezuela, Haiti, Costa Rica and Dominica.

Only Chile today remains undecided, and in this connection Chilean Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez declared, "The Chilean Government will withhold its decision for the time being."

Representative Michii Quits

The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association accepted the resignation of Sakichi Michii, member of the House of Representatives. By his resignation, the Lower House now has 439 members.

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INDIANS HERE RENEW PLEDGE OF FREEDOM

Tokyo and Yokohama Residents Observe 14th Anniversary of Independence Day

In observance of the 14th anniversary of the taking of India's pledge to fight for independence, Indian residents of Tokyo and Yokohama held a meeting yesterday at 3 p.m. at the Indian Independence League's Central Office in Tameike, Tokyo.

Every year on January 26, for the past fourteen years, that is since 1930, Indians the world over have gathered to renew and reaffirm their determination to fight for complete independence. This year their pledge holds a special significance.

In 1930, when the pledge was adopted by the Indian National Congress under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership, the Indians had neither an armed force nor the material assistance of any foreign power. Today, all the conditions for freedom which India lacked in 1930 have been fulfilled. The Indian people have now a powerful and well-organized army of their own, ready to come to grips with the enemy at any moment. India has also a Government representing the will and aspirations of the entire people of India, headed by a dauntless and uncompromising fighter, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. India has above all the boundless moral and material support of the great nations of Asia and Europe who have pledged their all-out support for the fight for freedom.

Pledge Is Taken

The meeting was opened with the singing of the Indian National Anthem, followed by the reading of the pledge:

"On this 14th anniversary of the Indian Independence Day, we Indians of Tokyo and Yokohama renew and reaffirm the pledge of complete independence sworn to by our country fifteen years ago, that is, on January 26, 1930. We take this pledge anew at a time when our National Army, under Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, stands at the very portals of India, and the seething volcano of revolution within India is ready to explode at any moment, while the British Rule in India hangs on the very brink of extinction after a reckless exploitation and oppression of two centuries.

"Today we are fortunate in having had fulfilled all the requirements to wage our war for independence to a successful conclusion. We have a powerful and well-organized army of our own, and a Government to lead that army into battle. Above all, we have the mighty and unbounded support of our great friend and ally, Nippon, and we feel fully confident that the day of our complete liberty is now near at hand.

"We Indians assembled here today renew and reaffirm our pledge to exert our utmost to make whatever sacrifice we are called upon by our beloved leader, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, in order to carry the fight for freedom to a victorious conclusion until the last vestige of Anglo-American domination has been wiped out of India and India has been set free forever from British tyranny."

Rash Behari Bose, Supreme Adviser to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, in a speech exhorted the members present to prepare themselves for the fight ahead of them. The meeting concluded with speeches by the chairmen of the Tokyo and Yokohama branches of the League, Professor Nikki Kimura of Risshi University and others.

NERVE WAR BODY OPENED

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 22.—A "Publicity and War Psychology Department" was established by General Dwight Eisenhower, supreme commander of the anti-Axis forces for a second front, today, according to a report from London.

Numerous appointments have been made, including General McClure of the regular American army as its chief, and Brigadier-General William Turner, of the press department of the British War Ministry, as assistant chief. McClure was formerly American military attache in Britain.

Dr. Kurokawa, Who Cured China's President, Given High Chinese Decoration by Wang

For curing President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China of his chronic neuralgia, Dr. Kazuo Kurokawa, head of the Department of Internal Medicine of Tohoku Imperial University, has been decorated with the Second Class Order of the Tungkuang. The ceremony of the transmission of the decoration took place at the War Ministry on Monday.

Dr. Kurokawa went to China in November as a friendship messenger of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, who was seriously concerned over President Wang's malady. Upon examination, the eminent Japanese doctor diagnosed the case as due to the revolver shot received at the hands of Blue Shirt Society men nine years ago.

In cooperation with the Japanese military medical corps on the spot, Dr. Kurokawa succeeded in extracting the bullet from President Wang's body and thus demonstrated the efficiency of Japanese medicine.

Dr. Kurokawa also treated Mrs. Wang's digestive organ trouble before returning to Japan.

Heartily grateful, President Wang at the year-end sent a telegram of appreciation to Dr. Kurokawa. As a further token of gratitude, the leader of China has now conferred on the Japanese doctor a high honor seldom accorded civil officials.

SAN JUAN MAKING RAPID RECOVERY

Money and Goods Collected to Aid Victims

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 23.—Although still weak and not entirely recovered from the terrifying experience they underwent, the population of San Juan is satisfied with President General Pedro Ramirez' assurance that the city will be rebuilt.

Since a few days ago a huge exodus of the population has been taking place. Nearly 11,000 have gone to Mendoza and Cordoba and some 2,000 have sought refuge here in Buenos Aires.

With the evacuation of the city now almost completed none but the able bodied remain in the ruined town. All women, children and new orphans have been evacuated.

Meanwhile, relief work is progressing smoothly with 8,000,000 pesos in cash and 17,000,000 pesos in goods already collected.

Almost on every street corner here there is a collection box with a soldier standing next to it. Many prominent actors and actresses are standing in the streets with the soldiers and sailors and collecting money from passersby.

AMERICAN PARENTS SNUB AUSTRALIAN WOMANHOOD

Yank Soldiers Discouraged From Marrying Aussie Girls Due to Snobbery

Domei

LISBON, January 25.—The marriages of American soldiers to Australian girls are causing considerable embarrassment to the more particular American parents, a dispatch from Melbourne indicated today. It said that the Australian Red Cross had rejected an American Red Cross request for information about the families and background of Australian girls wishing to marry American soldiers.

The Australian Red Cross said that there were no means of reciprocation because it was impossible to ascertain the conditions of family life of the American soldiers wishing to marry Australian girls. It added that in any case such matters were outside its charter.

Meanwhile, American Red Cross representatives in Melbourne said that they would continue to attempt to discourage marriages which they considered inadvisable.

SPOKESMAN FOR P.I. NAMED

Luz Given Post With Rank of Minister in Board of Information

Domei

MANILA, January 26.—The Malacanan yesterday announced the appointment of Arsenio N. Luz as chairman of the newly created Board of Information with the rank of Minister. As chairman of the Board, he will act as spokesman of the Philippine Government.

Vincent Guzman, member of the editorial staff of the Tribune was named Executive Officer.

A veteran Filipino newspaperman and business executive, Mr. Luz until his appointment had been Assistant Director-General of the Kalibapi.

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U.S. WOMAN SOLON ASSAILS STALIN

Opposes Participation in Relief Program

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 25.—Representative Jessie Sumner, Republican from Illinois, today on the House floor sensationally accused Soviet Premier Josef Stalin of "having helped Hitler start this war," according to a Washington dispatch.

The attack on Premier Stalin was made by the women legislator during a speech urging the defeat of a legislation to finance American participation in the "United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration."

Representative Sumner declared, "The war which Stalin helped to start boomeranged and he himself was attacked." She shouted, "We owe him nothing except respect for not folding up and for fighting magnificently instead of in self-preservation." Representative Sumner contended that the UNRRA legislation "would help give Europe another cruel dictator," obviously referring to Premier Stalin. It is recalled that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs unanimously endorsed American participation in the UNRRA.

Eisenhower Heads Yanks

Domei

LISBON, January 24.—Supreme Commander of the anti-Axis Expeditionary Forces, General Dwight Eisenhower, will concurrently hold the position of Commander-in-Chief of the United States Expeditionary Forces in Europe, it was announced today, according to a London dispatch.

Publisher Ikeda Dies

Hiroshi Ikeda president of the Teikoku Shimpo died at the Saiseikai Hospital in Shiba-ku last Sunday due to cerebral hemorrhage. He was 51 years of age.

CELEBES EXPANDING SCOPE OF INDUSTRY

New Factories Begin Operation; Another Electric Power Plant Is Due

Domei

MACASSAR, January 26.—The noteworthy progress being made by the various industries in the regions now under the Japanese Naval Administration, is eloquently revealed in the commencement of operations at electric power plants, copra oil factories, cement works, weaving mills, and shipyards, from the end of last year.

The collection of goods produced here is being conducted in accordance with the plan which had been decided on after a careful study had been made of the available facilities for transportation, labor, funds, and other requirements necessary for gathering the products in view. In short, all possible measures are being enforced to ensure the transportation of all materials essential for the expansion of Japan's fighting strength.

The various industries whose expansion and development are being pushed forward by the Japanese Naval Administration authorities include the extraction of copra oil, the production of soap, cement, electric power, textiles, various fibers, bricks, paper, matches, rubber articles, hides and skins, tannin, chinaware, candies, provisions, small-sized ships, etc. With the exception of electric power plants, weaving mills, paper mills, match and rubber goods plants, all factories have already started operations here.

In addition to the old factories, new ones have been established in the South Celebes for the extraction of copra oil, the production of soap, and textiles. These new factories are already under operation.

Among other things, the completion of an electric power plant at XX in the near future will ensure a liberal supply of electric power throughout the island. Another electric power plant now under construction at a certain place will speed up the development of the Portland Cement and caustic soda industries.

Copra oil extraction, shipbuilding, and cement production are to be conducted on a much larger scale than heretofore. Thanks to the establishment of a new oil extraction factory, X X X thousand pieces of soap have already been distributed among the native people. Furthermore, shipments of copra oil to Japan Proper is expected to show a steady increase in the future.

Remarkable progress has also been made in the shipbuilding industry here. Shipyards numbering X X throughout the island, are now operating in full swing day and night. Up to the present, a large number of vessels of the wartime standard type have been launched here.

Furthermore, the match industry here is expected to start activities shortly.

A fundamental revision was introduced in the plan for collecting agricultural products in the latter half of the fiscal year 1943-4. This revision was made relative to the kinds of products and quantities to be gathered according to their comparative importance, facilities for transportation, supply of labor available, time and places in which they are to be collected, possible effect on other industries, as well as in consideration of the native people's welfare. In this revised plan the quantity of copra to be gathered has been increased, while some adjustments are to be enforced concerning the quantities of other products to be collected.

LABOR LACK HINDERS VITAL U.S. INDUSTRY

Ball-Bearing Firm Says More Men Lost in Draft Than Whole Peacetime Complement

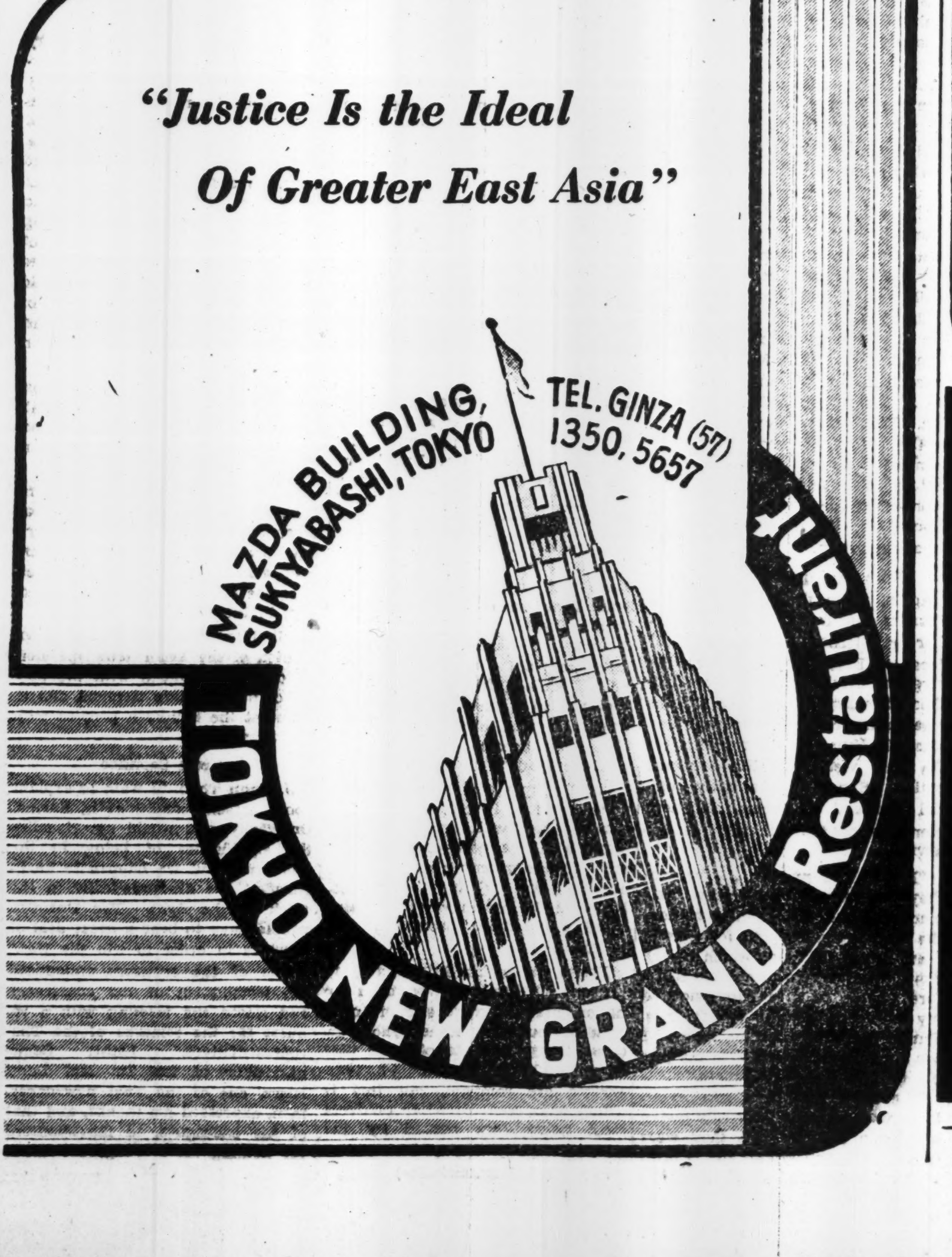
Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 24.—The United States is having ball-bearing trouble, according to a recent issue of the American weekly Newsweek. The magazine said that the War Production Board was taking steps to increase the output "in every possible manner."

"The manpower shortage is the chief cause of the trouble in which the bearing makers find themselves," said the journal. "One of the nation's largest bearing companies says it has lost more men in the draft than its total number of male employes in peacetime." The magazine said that the W.P.B. considered the labor situation in the Connecticut valley, where most of the industry is located, critical and that it was considering the carrying out of a manpower program along the lines enforced in Buffalo and the west coast but that "what good this will do is problematical."

The magazine said that the output of many plants suffered because of "short runs" and to the tremendous amount of time required to switch over from one kind of bearing to another. It said that the W.P.B. thought it would be a good idea to centralize the industry so that certain firms would produce only certain bearings. It also said that the W.P.B. was "seeking to get manufacturers to even their stocks of bearings so as to spread the available supply as widely as possible among the makers of motor vehicles and other war goods needing bearings."

Continuing, the Newsweek said, "The army is helping to get this job done in cases where the contract is terminated by refusing to pay for bearings which have been hoarded. Last week an eight month supply turned up in the possession of one company while other firms were complaining that they did not have enough."



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PHILIPPINES NAMES EDUCATIONAL HEADS

Infantado, Santos, Salvador Shifted to New Positions in Reshuffling of Posts

Domei

MANILA, January 25.—The significant trend in Philippine education was brought to light yesterday with the reshuffle of three high-ranking Government officials occupying key positions in the educational field.

The shifting of Segundo Infantado from the directorship of the Bureau of Information and Public Security to the important Bureau of Public Instruction reflects on the administration's determination to nationalize the schools in the Philippines through the propagation of the Tagalog language.

Mr. Infantado is believed qualified to discharge the duties of his position because of his long experience as director of the Adult Education Office, which has used Tagalog as the vehicle of information as well as the medium of instruction for illiterate adults.

On the other hand, Director Mariano de los Santos' transfer from the Private Education Bureau to the new Bureau of Oriental Culture has been hailed by educational circles.

Mr. Santos has long been associated with cultural movements in the Philippines and has been known as a staunch exponent of Oriental culture and civilization.

Even prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Mr. Santos advocated closer relations between the Philippines and neighboring countries, including Japan, China, Thailand, Burma and India.

Finally, the shifting of Director Celedonio Salvador from the Public Instruction Bureau to the Bureau of Private Education has been interpreted as reflecting the administration's desire to place private schools and other institutions in the hands of an experienced educator.

Oriental Culture Stressed

Domei

MANILA, January 24—Despite the wartime conditions, education in the Philippines has been making great strides with a total of more than 12,000 public school teachers now on the Government payroll, declared Vice-Minister of Education, Gabriel Manalac in an interview today.

He stated that the teachers who are now handling classes twice the size of their classes prior to the war have been specially trained in accordance with the new reorientation policy of the present administration.

Vice-Minister Manalac added that emphasis is being placed on matters pertaining to Oriental culture including habits and idiosyncracies, folklore, arts and sciences as well as other cultural influences tending to foster the spirit of nationalism among the youths of the land.

The Vice-Minister revealed that a new Bureau of Oriental Culture has been created, which will conduct researches into the civilization of the neighboring countries including Japan, China, Thailand, Burma and India for the purpose of mapping out comprehensive curricula for the country's public as well as private schools.

Clarifying the present educational policy, the Vice-Minister said that it is not the aim of the administration to throw overboard all things Occidental, but that efforts will be exerted to assimilate only those which will strengthen the foundation of the educational system in the islands.

He added it is the belief of the educational leaders that those things assimilated will tend to accelerate rather than retard the "back to the Orient" movement. "The recent stress made on the teaching of the national language served as a great propelling power toward complete reorientation of the Philippine education," he asserted.

Douglas Plane Remodeled

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 24.—The United States Douglas C-53 transport plane, commonly known as Dakota transport, has been remodeled into a dual purpose plane since its arrival in Britain recently, a London dispatch disclosed. It is claimed to be capable of landing on both land and water with the attachments of pontoons and retractable landing gears within the pontoons and one at the tail. Furthermore, it is capable of taking off with a load of 31,000 pounds of materials.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1944

Anglo-U S. Rivalry in South America

All the blatant pretenses by the enemy of unity and of his desire to establish an equitable world order have been belied by the damaging revelations which have now come to the surface of the selfish economic policies being pursued by the United States and Britain in their rivalry for the control of the Latin American markets. The implacable economic feud, at the moment centering around Argentina, provides in all its sordid details the pattern of the Anglo-American struggle to come, not only in the Western Hemisphere, but also elsewhere.

The latest incriminating evidence pointing to this struggle which dates back to the early nineteenth century comes from Paul Einzing who, in an article appearing in the December 23rd issue of Financial News, quotes Lord Wardington, Chairman of the Bank of London and South America, as emphasizing the "importance of the Latin American blocked sterling balances as a factor which will help Britain to recover her prewar markets in Latin America after the war." What Lord Wardington meant but refrained from saying for obvious reasons was that Britain resented the hoggish monopoly of South American trade by the United States and that the British Government's present inability to supply materials vitally needed by the Latin American nations, particularly Argentina, does not debar it from sharing the unlimited profits derivable from the exploitation of these countries after the war.

The economic competition between the United States and Britain has been particularly intense in Argentina for here British pre-war investments, principally in railways, reached the stupendous figure of 400,000,000 pounds, while her rival's investments which have been concentrated in Argentine public utilities and transportation equalled about one-half of the total British investments. In the field of trade, too, the competition has been no less relentless although Britain has managed to hold the upper hand. For instance, in 1939 Argentina purchased 19.9 per cent of all her total imports from the United Kingdom and shipped in return 32.9 per cent of her total exports. During the same year, Argentina obtained 17.2 per cent of her total imports from Uncle Sam and sold him 11.9 per cent of her total exports.

The outbreak of the war in Europe and in East Asia has not changed the preponderant position which Britain occupies in Argentine trade. To safeguard its investments in Argentina from the rapacious encroachments of the United States, however, the British Government has concluded two commercial treaties with the Argentine since 1939, the second one to expire in September of this year, under which the latter agreed to supply Britain with essential foodstuffs. As a result of these agreements, the Argentine Government has piled up a huge credit balance in London which Britain, because of the impelling and all-commanding necessity of producing only implements of war, has not been able to liquidate through the manufacture and sale of capital and consumer's goods urgently required by her Latin American customer.

But the financial wizards of London, far from being troubled by the mounting unfavorable balance of trade, have discovered in these credit balances an invaluable trump card to use in the anticipated post-war trade competition in thwarting the projected economic domination of all Latin America by the United States. That is, by blocking Argentina's sterling balances, Britain is attempting not only to bring Latin America within the sterling bloc but particularly to preserve and protect the Argentine market for her industries after the war. For, if conversion of these balances into United States dollars were permitted by the British Exchequer, Argentina as well as her sister nations could, as Lord Wardington warns, "sell their sterling and their inducement to go out of their way to buy British goods in order to liquidate the balances would be lost." And that the British Government would not do, not even for fifty United States destroyers!

The sinister aspects of the struggle for the economic domination of Latin America is an ill-portent of the far-reaching schemes of the Anglo-Saxons to place the world under their absolute control. Like the United States which has already brought all but one of the countries of Latin America under her iron heels as a prelude to the establishment of an American dictatorship over the world, the ruthless master of British Honduras, British Guiana and the Falkland Islands is pushing her selfish designs to corner the world's trade and resources. The blocking of the Latin American sterling balances is but one of the cunning measures which Britain has devised in the unconscionable advancement of her imperialism.

But a more important aspect of the rivalry between the United States and Britain in South America is the fact that the economic policies of these nations have been proved to be one and the same. Both of them seek to return to the old economic system under which they were able to dictate to the rest of the nations of the world; both of them seek to re-establish their ownership over ill-gotten gains, to build high tariff walls against their competitor's goods, to abrogate commercial treaties, impose embargoes and invoke economic sanctions for the advancement of their political designs and to blot out the independence of those nations which would raise their hand in protest against Anglo-American domination.

What a stark contrast the unbridled ambition of the United States and Britain offers to the magnanimous policy adopted by Japan and the nations of Greater East Asia! Here in the Orient, Japan, China, Manchoukuo, Thailand, Burma and the Philippines have pledged in their Joint Declaration to accelerate their economic development on the basis of reciprocity so that all may benefit from each other's prosperity. As Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu has repeatedly clarified, Japan stands unequivocally for the principle of free access by all nations to the world's resources and not of economic exclusionism, and for the principle of equality and reciprocity. It is from the granite strength of such a conviction that the peoples of Japan and East Asia are fighting the current War of Greater East Asia. For East Asia's one billion peoples who have experienced the unbearable and gruelling hardships and misery of living in a world dominated by the Anglo-Saxons are firmly convinced that only the destruction of the ruthless, imperialistic policies of the United States and Britain can bring mankind the full draught of peace and happiness.

The Cold Moon

It was nine in the evening. I opened the door and found the moonlight night as light as the noon-tide; the roaring wind shook the bare trees and agitated the frosty air. Shadows on the ground moved to and fro with the motion of the trees, and the fallen leaves on the ground glittered in the moonlight. I trod upon them and they rustled under my feet.

I lifted my eyes. The sky was clear of clouds and the cold moonlight flooded the length and breadth of the firmament. The wind blew, the sea murmured, and the mountains replied: the world was full of mournful sounds. I listened, and there was heard the heard the dying chirp of crickets by the fence. You could hear, when you faced to windward, the sharp metallic sound of footsteps on the high road, white with moonlight. You might have seen Fuji rising in chilly white above the sea that broke on the beach in the pale light. Bright shone the moon, and strong blew the wind. The land called to the deep. How grand are the voices of nature! The moon and wind kept me awake almost through the night. (From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man.")

A Year Ago Today

January 27, 1943

The headquarters of the British forces in India submitted to Viceroy Marquis Linlithgow a view that Britain should come to a compromise with India in some way as the present situation in India necessitates the use of some 100,000 troops for police duty and protection of railways and roads, just when they are urgently needed elsewhere. Accordingly, Viceroy Linlithgow made a certain proposal to Pandit Nehru, leader of the Indian National Congress. But the Viceroy's approach to Nehru failed because the latter demanded the immediate withdrawal of British and American troops from India and the release of all political prisoners, as prerequisites for accepting the proposal made by the Viceroy.

* * *

Because Chinese residents in the United States are being compulsorily recruited for military service and then are given discriminatory treatment in the ranks, indignation is rising in Chungking against the United States, which is coolly discriminating the Chinese racially despite its repeated declarations of justice and humanity. Chungking authorities declare that though the United States is Chungking's ally, Chinese residents in the United States have no duty of serving in the United States army.

* * *

Five thousand members of the Women's Apparel Manufacture Employees' Union, a branch of the American Federation of Labor, have gone on a strike as the result of the disharmonious termination of the negotiations for a raise in wages that was made with the manufacturers. The American Federation of Labor states that the strike in New York will probably spread to other cities.

Failure of Pan-American Mission

Latin American Masses Highly Indignant Over U.S. Interference in Their Homeland

By KIYOSHI YAMAGATA
(From the Yomiuri-Hochi)

Part I

It was when the international state of affairs existing between Japan and the United States had grown extremely tense, just prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, that I was given a governmental post in Chile. From this little nook in South America I confess that I was able to observe at very close range and with great care the wolfish policy of the United States for world domination.

By close observation from all angles it can be said with certainty that the United States is miserably harassed with myriad inconsistencies and fallacies in her governmental policy and that her people are literally gone to the dogs through having wallowed in the dregs of material civilization for a considerable stretch of time.

Still, there is one thing that must be borne well in mind. It is the so-called frontier spirit of the Americans, which seems to retrogress from quasi-barbarism to pure barbarism the more they suffer defeat.

However, even these "frontiersmen" will sooner or later be obliged to give up the fight. The fatal blow will be inflicted when Latin America rises in forceful revolt against them. The United States will succumb from an acute internal disruption due to the aimlessness of the war she is fighting now. War expenditures are overwhelming her. But above all it is the racial problem of the Latin American countries that is most nerve-wracking. In fact, it can be said that her entire fate depends upon their action in the Latin American countries. When she feels the weight of their displeasure, that will mean the crushing defeat of the United States.

War and Latin America

Before the outbreak of the War in East Asia, the United States had haughtily announced to the world that she would reduce Japan to ashes in three months once the two were to clash. Taken in by this bold but shrewd piece of propaganda the Latin Americans, who have never been on really friendly terms with the United States, had nevertheless come to believe that Japan would fall under American hands considering the fact that Japan must no doubt be exhausted from her prolonged friction with China. Bullied, then, by the United States the Latin Americans' had come to stand in alliance with her.

But one thing is certain. They did not side with the United States willingly. Nothing could have torn away their deep-rooted animosity for the United States Government. Today, for instance, they are on the brink of entering into an all-out onslaught on it. The consecutive victories of the Japanese forces over the Americans will very likely give them that long cherished opportunity in the near future.

When the report of the Japanese Pearl Harbor attack reverberated throughout the world the citizens of Salvador in Central America thronged before the Japanese Consulate General, with which they had previously broken relations, and loudly applauded the illustrious deeds of the Japanese naval forces.

It is of interest to note that the Americans had hired Mexicans at a dollar per day to parade through the streets in anti-Axis demonstration. When these Mexicans awoke to the reality of what they had been led to do they threw away the anti-Axis flags and banners with irrepressible fury and instead had shouted for the longevity of the Japanese nation.

Rose in Japanese Favor

Again, when the Government of Ecuador denounced having any further relationship with the local Japanese Embassy and was on the verge of driving the Japanese officials elsewhere, the native citizens rose in favor of the Japanese and sincerely expressed their wishes for the final victory of the Japanese nation. Seeing this, a native official confided to some Japanese members of the Embassy as follows:

"I envy the masses. . . because they can express outwardly their emotions and sentiments without the least hesitation. As for myself, I am under the close watch of the American Government and am therefore unable to give expression to my innermost thoughts and feelings. But, if the truth must be known, I too am fully in accord with my people as regards the Japanese."

It appears that the Latin Americans were deceived so easily owing largely to the fact that they were obliged to appeal to the United States for material aid. With the outbreak of the East Asia War, commercial transactions not only with Japan but with Germany and Italy were disrupted. An appeal to the United States was more or less inevitable. More, they became victims of the United States propaganda depreciating the Japanese. But the Latin Americans did not take long in discerning the fact that the pan-American policy of the United States was plainly hypocritical and that it was a part of her scheme for world domination. Gradually, the Latin American countries began to estrange themselves from her.

The economic aid that was promised them saw no hopes of being realized, for the United States herself was stricken with internal need. England and Russia had to be supported. There was also an acute shortage of shipping tonnage. Far from having any real intentions of proffering aid to the Latin Americans the United States was desperate enough to plunder them.

Ships arrived from the United States empty and departed loaded to capacity with food, military and mineral supplies. Formerly the United States exports to Latin America had far exceeded her imports, but since 1942 an abrupt change has taken place. In 1942 her imports amounted to 200,000,000 dollars, but in 1943 to 370,000,000 dollars, a vast increase; this was the figure for the first nine months of the year alone. The result was a drastic impoverishment in the Latin American countries of material resources. An ever-increasing inflation has now awakened the people to the cowardliness of the United States Government.

In addition to this, United States troops based in Latin America on the pretext of hemispherical protection were the cause of no end of distress to the natives.

Latin Americans at last perceive that by virtue of her successive victories Japan has driven the Americans out of the Philippines and the English out of Singapore, thereby placing Japan in a secure and invulnerable position. They know also that Japan is the richest and the most powerful nation in the world.

The United States in the eyes of the Latin Americans is being despised and hated more and more in proportion as the integrity of the Japanese nation increases.

Economically Subjugated

They had allied themselves with the United States on condition that they would receive economic assistance, but results have been quite contrary to their expectations. Brazil, for instance, has had most of her high-sea merchant vessels sunk by German and Italian submarines. Her smaller vessels are in a deplorable state of fast anchorage in her ports. Since the distribution of the greater part of her material supplies had been executed by means of steamers, it follows that Brazil is now paralyzed and on the verge of economic collapse.

American ships loaded with provisions no longer visit her shores. When they do arrive it is for the purpose of pillaging. When American ships are seen making for their ports Brazilians today shudder from fright and disgust.

Foodstuffs among other products are carried away from Peru and Ecuador to supply American troops stationed in the Galapagos islands and the Panama Canal zone. Materials plundered from Brazil are supplied to American and other anti-Axis forces in northern Brazil and North Africa.

It is said that not long ago when Vice-President Wallace of the United States made an extended trip through South American countries along the Pacific Coast, the people of Peru shouted in protest: "Where did you take our rice? Dollar bills aren't edible!" When President Roosevelt appeared in a movie film once in Brazil he was hissed and booed: "What has become of the gasoline you promised?"

These people who had until only yesterday left it up to nature to provide them with food are today faced with the necessity of rising early in the morning and forming queues for daily sustenance. Never in the past have they experienced a life more precarious and mean.

Prices on commodities have, to prevent further aggravation of inflation, been raised to extraordinary heights, but Americans who purchase things heedless of price tags leave nothing for the natives. Strikes are rampant, but this is chiefly to prevent Brazilian products from being sent abroad by the Americans.

(To Be Concluded)

Greater East Asia and the Press

(From the Tribune, Manila)

III

Urbano Velasco, of La Vanguardia, asked the visitors for their impression of the Japanese press.

U. Thun Than replied that they could only examine the technical side, as they could not read Japanese characters.

What struck U. Thun Pe in Japanese journalism is the self-sufficiency of the newspaper companies. "They do not care much for salaries and remunerations. Serve the country' is their motto," he observed.

How about freedom of the press in Japan? A very interesting observation was made by U. Thun Than at this point. Freedom of the press, he said, has two aspects: one is the freedom of the press in gathering news, and the other, freedom of expression. In Japan, the press has freedom of activities in gathering news, i.e., they have their own network, their own airplanes, etc. There is no limit to their gathering the news. "Before the war," U. Thun Than remarked, "we had freedom of speech but not freedom of activities. We could not enlarge our freedom of activities much as we desired to. This was the difference."

Ignorant of Neighbors

Vicente J. Guzman next gave some remarks. He confirmed the affirmation of Mr. Kaneko that the Filipinos, in the past, were ignorant of their Oriental brothers. The reason, he said, is that the Americans tried to suppress the Filipinos from knowing their Oriental brothers. "As a matter of fact," Guzman said "most of us here representing the Filipino press did not know about our Oriental brothers until we actually came in contact with them. I confess that my knowledge of the South was very limited. Not until I went to Japan did I meet a Burmese or Javanese or Sumatran. They told us about their countries and, in short, what they are doing in order to promote our common task of making Greater East Asia a success."

For the first time in the conversations, Toekoel Soerohadinoto, publisher of Soerare Asia, a newspaper of Sourabaya, expressed his views on the questions previously asked by the Filipino journalists. He remarked:

"In Malai, the main policy of the military administration is divided into: maintenance of peace and order, self-sufficiency in foodstuffs and supply of war materials for the prosecution of the war to final victory. The whole population is cooperating in the attainment of these three aims. We all work, whether we are journalists or otherwise, to maintain peace and to obtain as much war materials as possible to strengthen the Imperial Japanese Forces. That is the position in my country.

Journalist's Role

"Coming from a small country where the population does not exceed six million, I was naturally very much impressed with the extensiveness of the structure of Japan, country and government. To believe and know Japan, one must go there. We should stay there six months, at least. In the Filipino hearts, there has already sprung unity. I venture to say that not only the Filipinos but the peoples of the Southern Regions should study more about the principles of Greater East Asia, the conditions, abilities, and qualities of our leader, Japan."

Eduardo Gregorio, of the Taliba, wanted to know what the journalist's role in East Asia should be. This was answered by U. Thun Than as follows:

"With the granting of independence to Burma, we have a great responsibility to shoulder. We are now soldiers in propaganda war. Propaganda is very essential; in fact, it is one of the most important factors in the war."

Adi Negoro added that another mission of the Asian newspapermen is to acquaint Japan with the people of the Southern Regions, and to acquaint the Southern peoples with the Japanese.

Great Sacrifice

U. Thun Than: "I want to explain about present conditions in Burma. Ordinarily, you would not visualize the significance of being in the frontline. But we happen to be in Burma. We are practically in the thick of the fight. The Burmese people have to bear a great deal of sacrifice in order to win the war."

One of the sponsors announced the termination of the conference and closed the meeting with a request for the remarks of the Thai representatives. Sathit Semani, editor of the Tai Mai Daily News, one of the Thai newspapermen, expressed his thanks, and that of his colleagues, to the sponsors for holding the meeting.

(End)

The New Order in East Asia

Favorite Policy of America and Britain Is to Sow Discord Among Nations of World

By YOSHIO IMURA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

The history of East Asia besmirched by alien oppression, aggression, exploitation and conquest has been brought to an end by the unprecedentedly courageous action of the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia. At the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations, the historic Declaration was adopted in which all the nations represented affirmed their firm resolution to crush the ambition of America and Britain, who are bent on establishing domination over East Asia, by prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia successfully in close concert and constructing a Greater East Asia based on ethical principles and common prosperity. This Declaration is the corner-stone of the emancipation of Greater East Asia and the symbol of the new order. In consonance with this Great Charter, all East Asiatic nations are closely united and are applying single-eyed devotion to the successful prosecution of the war and the creation of the new order in Greater East Asia.

In the course of his address before the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations, General Hideki Tojo, the Japanese Prime Minister, said: "The need of upholding international justice and of guaranteeing world peace is habitually stressed by America and Britain. They mean hereby no more or no less than the preservation of a world order of their own, based upon division and conflict in Europe and upon the perpetuation of their colonial exploitation of Asia. They sought to realize their inordinate ambitions in Asia through political aggression and economic exploitation; they brought on conflict among the various peoples; they tried to destroy their racial integrity under the fair name of education and culture."

Laid Bare Foe's Designs

He thus laid bare the ambitious designs and hateful schemes of America and Britain to dominate the world. As he pointed out, they exploited East Asia as best they could, and when they saw signs of awakening on the part of the Asiatics, they attempted to maintain their ill-gotten position by setting East Asiatic nations against one another. The keynote of American and British policies in East Asia has been to keep Japan and China constantly at logger-heads. The Manchurian Incident was the outcome of the incitement offered by America and Britain to the Chiang Kai-shek administration's movement for the recovery of rights. The Chinese capitalists who were engaged in their rights recovery agitation at Anglo-American instigation drove Japan to take the firm resolve to safeguard the existence and prosperity of all East Asiatic nations by armed force.

In the Manchurian Incident and in the Shanghai Incident, these Chinese received hard blows, and they were caught in a trap which had been prepared by crafty America and Britain. Anglo-American imperialism managed to establish, three days before the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, what was called All-China Economic Committee in the specious name of giving technical aid to China. Though nominally a Chinese organ, it was, in reality, the central machinery for Anglo-American economic invasion of China. The severe blow which China suffered in the Manchurian Incident and in the Shanghai Incident afforded America and Britain an opportunity to push their plans of economic encroachment on China more vigorously through the abovementioned Committee.

Became More Pronounced

The Anglo-American economic activities became more pronounced after Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations on March 27, 1933, and these activities took the form of fostering in the Chiang Kai-shek regime the mentality of reliance on America and Britain and of encouraging it to take anti-Japanese economic measures. America and Britain participated actively in China's economic construction not only technically but financially. Herein lay many factors contributory to war. It was in such circumstances that the China Affair broke out, and out of it developed the War of Greater East Asia, in which America and Britain, who had long been pulling wires behind the Chiang Kai-shek administration, came out into the open.

The favorite policy of America and Britain is to sow discord between nations and set them by the ears so that they may fish in troubled waters. Accordingly, the union of East Asiatic nations is a contingency which they find to be most unwelcome. Under their domination there can be neither equality nor common prosperity for Asiatic peoples. It is heartening to note, therefore, that since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Anglo-American influence has been swept out of East Asia and the grand ideal of enabling each nation to have its proper place is being steadily realized.

Must Not Grudge Cooperation

As President Laurel, of the Philippines, spoke at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations, "We should not grudge cooperation for the establishment of Greater East Asia. The common prosperity region is not for the benefit of any specific unit within it. It is for the furtherance of the common existence and prosperity of all peoples in Greater East Asia. The object of their cooperation is to prevent America and Britain from laying their devilish hands again upon the sacred region of Greater East Asia." He further said: ". . . .we cannot enjoy our freedom—neither Burma nor the Philippines can enjoy the freedom that has been granted to them for any length of time—unless Japanese arms emerge victorious in the current war. The fight of China, the fight of Thailand, the fight of all the peoples of Greater East Asia for freedom and integrity depends upon that victory. The attainment of the supreme aspirations of the peoples of Greater East Asia depends upon that victory. Without that victory there cannot be a common prosperity region nor can there be freedom for my country or for any other country in East Asia . . . ."

The nations who have fallen under the nefarious influence of America and Britain have invariably been deprived of their positive and independent traits; they have been enervated like opium addicts. America and Britain have enforced for their subject races the kind of education which is designed to keep these poor peoples in a perpetual state of enslavement. Under Anglo-American yoke, there can be no national or racial independence. Nor can there be friendship between neighboring nations. The War of Greater East Asia is a sacred war for the chastisement of these wrong-doers. From victory in this war will emerge the independence and accord of all East Asiatic nations who have lived long under Anglo-American yoke.

Greater East Asia is rich in natural resources. Rubber, tin, quinine, etc. produced in this extensive area represent a large proportion of the total output of the world. In Manchoukuo, there has been a remarkable progress in the development of iron, coal and non-ferrous resources as well as the development of the light metal chemical industry. Not only in regard to material resources but in human resources Greater East Asia is very amply supplied, and this assures it future prosperity. The creation of the new order in Greater East Asia and economic prosperity which is practically assured for its inhabitants will make a great contribution toward the progress of the world at large.

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

Tokujiro Oyama (1888-)

A well-known poet who edits a poetry magazine, "Nature."

Autumn Insects

Kono yosari Mushi ga naku naku
Naku koe ni
Izanaware idete Kado hara ni tatsu
This evening, lured by autumn insects
Which sang and sang sweet all around,
I stepped out of my door and stood
There on the field close by spell-bound.

The Globe-Flowers

Yamabuki wa Nagaki hana kamo
Mono kage ni
Haru ga wasurete Yukeru ni nitari.
The bright yellow globe flowers
Last long far from decay;
It seems, forgetting them behind,
The Spring hath gone away.

Isamu Yoshii (1886-)

A famous poet who has published a few collections of his poems, some dramas and novels.

Versification

Kokorozashi Mina tagaedomo Uta yomeba
Okatano koto Wasurekeru kamo.
All my desires in life
Are left undone to my great grief;
Yet when I write verse, I forget
Almost all things to my relief.

Nippon Times
Evening

Surmount All Difficulties Till the Foes Submit!

Nippon Will Be the Cradle Of a New Civilization

No. 16,107 TOKYO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

Press Comments

Thursday, January 27
ASAHI—Fighting at Rabaul; Our East Asia Policy
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Salvation for France

Fighting at Rabaul

ASAHI—The fighting at Rabaul is growing fiercer daily. The enemy air attacks on this important base are increasing in volume and frequency, with the aggregate total of planes that have come attacking since New Year's Day to date numbering 1,848. On January 22 and 23 alone 530 planes raided Rabaul. The Imperial Navy Air Force and the garrison forces of the Imperial Army and Navy in close cooperation achieved the astounding feat of shooting down 125 of the total number of attackers, or nearly 24 per cent, but it must be noted that the Japanese Forces are fighting against heavy odds.

We must not simply compare the number of attackers with the number shot down and rest assured at that. The war being fought in the Rabaul area is not being fought in the air alone. It is not difficult to imagine that the supply lines to our base, being in the path of enemy air attackers, must be exposed to much danger.

The enemy counter-offensive is not being confined to Rabaul and New Guinea. Having established their bases on Makin and Tarawa, the Americans are continuing to air raid the Marshall Islands. Severe aerial fighting is going on also over Burma. The American air force in China is keenly watching for a chance to strike. We must realize, therefore, that we are confronted with a most momentous war situation.

All this, however, does not mean that we have any fear of the enemy. We are merely warning against overconfidence. Merely to rest content with the phrase we often hear: "We are already in a position of absolute invincibility" would be to lay ourselves open to surprise attacks. We must bestir ourselves more vigorously than ever and, backed by a glorious tradition of 3,000 years, build up a structure of true invincibility.

We must not, of course, be shaken in our fundamental conviction of unfailing victory whatever comes but at the same time we would do well to realize that the ultimate victory cannot be won by a sacrifice of any easy nature. Ours is the task of doing our utmost, each in our own occupation.

Our East Asia Policy

ASAHI.—We need not dwell here on the basic policy or practical formula for the massing of the combined strength of all the Greater East-Asiatic nations, since they have already been firmly established. The Greater East Asia Joint Declaration adopted by the historic Assembly held in Tokyo in November last year stated in unmistakable terms such a basic policy and indicated the lines along which the practical formula should be laid down, as the wholehearted desire of the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia. At the same time, they should be repeatedly explained and emphasized.

The reply of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki to an interpellation in the plenary session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee yesterday reiterated the basic policy and practical formula for the massing of the total strength of Greater East-Asiatic nations. It renews the pledge made by the Japanese Government on several occasions in the past.

The main point of his reply, however, was, we believe, his avowal that it was the duty of the Empire to help the leaders of the East Asiatic nations to increase their political strengths and to guarantee and improve the welfare of the peoples of Greater East Asia. *He* made it clear that it was in fulfilling this duty of the Empire's in affairs of daily life that the realization of the great ideals of common prosperity for all nations really lay. It was a statement most aptly made in a most fitting place at a most opportune moment.

Salvation for France

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Nothing is more certain than that the only road to salvation for France is to cooperate with Germany. Britain and the United States, her erstwhile allies, not only deserted her at the critical moment but have successively robbed her of her overseas possessions taking advantage of her weakened condition and caused her fleet to be wiped out of existence. The fall of France was brought about not so much by Germany as by Britain and the United States. They are the true enemies of France. And now, when they need France for their invasion of Europe, they are resorting to their usual method of propaganda and intrigue to ensnare France. Having learnt to her cost what it means to rely on

(Continued on Col. 1 Page 2)

INTO THE MAWS OF DEATH, a unit of the German Engineer Corps is seen gallantly charging. Intrepid action, such as revealed above, is a daily occurrence on the Eastern and the Italian fronts, where the warriors of the Reich are locked with the enemy in a death-or-victory struggle.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 26

At Kerch, strong Soviet attacks were repulsed. Heavy fighting is still going on at a local dent achieved by the enemy.

Northwest of Kirovograd, all Soviet break-through attacks were frustrated in bitter fighting. Some 42 enemy tanks were destroyed.

In the area southwest of Shashkoff, and southwest of Pr gebitsche the German troops, supported by numerous battleplanes and bombers, broke deeply into and through the enemy positions despite stubborn resistance. Some 203 tanks and 102 guns were destroyed or captured in an embittered tank fighting; of these, 61 tanks were accounted for by one heavy tank regiment.

Between Pripjet and Beresina, fighting activity has somewhat slackened. Several local Soviet thrusts were frustrated. North of Lake Ilmen and in the area south of Leningrad, the 11th East Prussian infantry division under the command of Lieutenant-General Burdach particularly distinguished itself.

On January 25, 328 enemy tanks were destroyed on the Eastern Front.

On the southern Italian front the enemy after strong artillery preparation attacked the German height positions in several sectors northeast of Cassino, but was repulsed with the exception of one local dent. At the beachhead of Nettuno all enemy reconnaissance thrusts were frustrated. No major fighting took place here. German battleplanes scored direct hits on two medium-sized enemy vessels off Anzio. Their total loss can be reckoned with. Enemy landing boats and motor vehicles were bombed and machine-gunned in low-level attacks.

Soviets Lose 100,000 Men

Domei

BERLIN, January 26.—The Soviets have lost 100,000 men since the beginning of the recent offensive in the Northern Sector of the Eastern Front, German military authorities announced today. The announcement follows:

"The Red Army has not yet gained full control over the trunk railway line between Leningrad and Moscow as about 100 kilometers of this main rail link between the Volkhov and Neva Rivers, is still in German hands. Moreover, a portion of the railway connecting Leningrad with Narva is still held by the Germans. The Soviet losses in this sector since the beginning of the present northern offensive is estimated at 100,000 men.

MacArthur Given Medal

Special

LISBON, January 26.—President Franklin Roosevelt awarded General Douglas MacArthur the distinguished service medal "for exceptionally distinguished services" as supreme commander of the anti-Axis forces in the southwest Pacific since March 1942, according to the anti-Axis Headquarters in New Guinea.

Woman Heads Laborites

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 26.—Ellen Wilkinson, Home Undersecretary, has been elected the head of the Labor Party, succeeding Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee, according to London reports.

Reich Troops in Jugoslavia Await Invasion—British Pessimistic on Quick End of War

By Arrangement with the Asahi

ZURICH, January 25.—At least 60 divisions of German troops are said to be stationed now in Jugoslavia ready to foil any anti-Axis landing attempts where they are most likely to be undertaken in order to invade the Balkans, according to comments appearing in Swiss newspapers. Considering that such operations may be expected in the near future, the papers are commenting as follows:

The Balkan invasion of the anti-Axis forces would use Italy as their springboard and be directed against the Dalmatian coast somewhere between Zara and Dubrovnik (Ragusa). The landing forces would then have first to penetrate the Dinarsk Alps, after which they would find wide plains extending, offering favorable conditions to their mechanized units.

They could also act in concert with the Jugoslavian partisan troops led by General "Tito" Brozovitch. The distance for transportation from Italy to the Jugoslavian coast is comparatively short. For instance, from Bari on the southeastern coast of Italy to Split or Spalato, on the central Dalmatian coast, the distance is 275 kilometers, which can be negotiated in 15 hours at a traveling speed of 10 knots.

In this district, the German army has stationed at least 60 divisions. The anti-Axis forces would at first have to land from four to six divisions in order to secure bridgeheads. It is thought that this would be followed by the landing of further six to eight divisions, and this by the landing of divisions equipped with heavy firearms. If it is considered that for the transportation of one division about 10,000 to 15,000 tons of shipping space are required, 60 divisions would require 900,000 tons of shipping.

Simultaneously with the offensive against Jugoslavia, offensive operations are also expected against Bulgaria and Rumania, starting from Bessarabia. It is also expected that for this purpose, the pressure of the Soviet Union against Rumania and the nerve war against Turkey will be intensified. The offensive of the anti-Axis forces is thus considered to be aiming not only at the isolation of the German troops stationed in the Balkans but at the same time it is imagined that the anti-Axis is aiming at a direct advance toward central Germany, starting from Budapest and Vienna.

British Change Time

By Arrangement with the Asahi

STOCKHOLM, January 24.—British optimism concerning an early termination of the war in Europe which prevailed at the time just following the conclusion of the Moscow and Teheran conferences, has now given way to rather pessimistic views, and it is generally believed that a speedy termination of the five-year-old European fighting is now quite out of the question.

Reports from London indicate that the developments on the Leningrad front are vividly reflected in the London press. On the other hand, certain calm observers hold to the opinion that it is still the war situation in the Dnieper Bend sector which not only has an important bearing on the German-Soviet war situation as a whole, but at the same time determines the Anglo-American forces' landing ope-

(Continued on Col. 4 Page 2)

British Dominions' Heads To Hold Conference Soon

Special

LISBON, January 26.—Clement Attlee, British Deputy Prime Minister, disclosed yesterday that a conference of the Prime Ministers of the British Dominions will be held sometime in the near future, according to a Stockholm dispatch.

One of the main questions to be taken up at this conference is presumed to be the Dominions' co-responsibility for forming British foreign policy, which has taken on a new form with the conclusion of a treaty at Canberra between Australia and New Zealand and with the British Ambassador to Washington, Lord Halifax's speech at Toronto delivered on Monday.

The treaty between Australia and New Zealand provides that these countries organize mutual defense and coordinate their relations with regard to international policy.

On the other hand, the dispatch disclosed, Halifax's speech had brought out the significance of the role of the Dominions in the future in partaking in the formulation of Britain's international policy.

Takiyama Gets New Post

Shigeo Takiyama was appointed Chief of the General-Direction in the Shipping Bureau of the Marine Transportation in the Transportation and Communications Ministry.

Foe Applying Pressure To Spain and Portugal

Domei

BERLIN, January 26.—In their morning issues today, all German newspapers discussed the pressure being brought to bear upon Spain and Portugal by the United States and Britain. The opinion expressed by the Voelkischer Beobachter, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung and other leading newspapers on this question is substantially as follows:

"British newspapers have clearly started a propaganda war against the neutrals in compliance with the wish of the British Government, and are demanding the recall of the Spanish volunteer corps from the Eastern Front.

"The News Chronicle in a recent editorial demanded in a most insolent manner that the British Government should adopt a very firm attitude against Spanish Chief of State General Francisco Franco. The American magazine Time said that Portugal should give the United States forces the right to establish military bases in the Portuguese colony in Africa.

"Anglo-American pressure on Portugal, however, is revealing their weakness, not their strength. Being unable to take a firm attitude toward the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain are using strong words against Spain and Portugal in order to show that they still hold the political initiative in Europe."

BOLIVIAN ACCOUNTS FROZEN IN AMERICA; EXPORT PROHIBITED

Chile, Panama Decide On Non-Recognition—British Door 'Open'

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 26.—The United States Government has frozen all bank accounts of Bolivians in the United States, and also prohibited exports to Bolivia, according to Washington reports.

Chile Refuses Recognition

Domei

LISBON, January 26.—The Chilean Government announced this morning that it has decided not to recognize the new Government of Bolivia, according to Santiago reports. Also, it is reported that Mexico, Panama and Colombia have made similar decisions. Thus, the countries that have decided not to recognize Bolivia now total 15.

Panama Against Bolivia

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 25.—Obviously by order of Washington, the Government of Panama today announced that it was not recognizing the new Bolivian Government.

Not Sending Envoy

Special

LISBON, January 25.—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, in announcing to the House of Commons today that the British Government was not recognizing the new Bolivian Government "in step" with the United States in respect to diplomatic recognition and economic action, declared that the British minister designate to La Paz was not proceeding to his post, according to a London dispatch.

Uprising in Paraguay Against Government Is Crushed by Police

Special

LISBON, January 26.—An official announcement from Asuncion said that the police have crushed the attempted revolution against the Paraguayan Government. One person was killed while several were captured in the abortive revolt. The announcement said that the police are now carrying on investigations in an effort to establish the identity of the party responsible for the revolution.

Depends on Conditions

Special

LISBON, January 26.—The British Government announced Tuesday its refusal to recognize the new Bolivian Government but left the door open for a resumption of relations if conditions change, according to a dispatch from London.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced in the House of Commons that the recently named minister would not proceed to Bolivia to take up his post there but concluded his remarks with the significant word "now." Shortly afterward, however, a British Foreign Office spokesman told reporters that the British Government is not planning to close the Legation at La Paz.

Friendship Intact

Special

LISBON, January 26.—Although the Venezuelan Government will not recognize the present regime in Bolivia "the fraternal feeling we have had toward the Bolivian people will remain intact," declared President Isaias Medina Angarita of Venezuela yesterday, according to a New York dispatch.

Declaring that his nation wishes "to cooperate to the full extent" to maintain the unity of all the American nations, President Medina told reporters that "Venezuela desires to strengthen spiritual links with the countries which owe their political independence to Bolivar."

Soviet Union Is Uninvited

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 26.—The International Labor Office at London dispatched yesterday to 41 nations including Switzerland, Sweden and other neutral countries invitation to send delegates to the International Labor Convention to be shortly opened at Philadelphia, United States, but no invitation was sent to the Soviet Union, according to the Morgon-Tidningen, Swedish newspaper.

Government Will Avenge Inhuman Acts By Enemy, Avers Prime Minister Tojo

"The inhuman sinking of the ill-fated Buenos Aires Maru has stirred the Japanese people to a fever pitch. What steps are being taken by our Government against this and other brutal acts on the part of the enemy?" was the question put by Representative Shinzo Imai from Yamanashi Prefecture during the afternoon's plenary session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee on Wednesday.

Prime Minister Hideki Tojo's reply was as follows:

"I fully sympathize with the indignation burning within the people.

"The Japanese Government cannot tolerate the 'brutalization' of the world. The Imperial Army is symbolic of sacredness and righteousness, but at the same time it combines valor with humanity.

"Rest assured that 'proper countermeasures' are being planned, but you no doubt are cognizant of the necessity for diplomatic measures. A direct reply as to what steps will be taken against the persistent indifference of the enemy toward these inhuman and brutal acts I cannot reveal here, as it has a direct bearing on our war operations."

SOLDIER VOTE PLEA AMUSES SENATORS

Strife Arises Between F.D.R. and Solons; May Decide Election

Special

LISBON, January 26.—Republican Senators guffawed loudly during the reading of President Roosevelt's special message which sharply criticized the measure passed by the Senate last month on Soldier voting and demanded "adequate legislation" to permit the soldiers and sailors to vote this coming fall.

Roosevelt labelled any State ballot plan as "a fraud upon the American people."

The Republicans laughed particulary loud and even booed when the clerk read the section of the message declaring that Congress must decide the question of soldiers' vote and that Roosevelt felt it necessary to express his views as "an interested citizen."

After the clerk finished reading the message, Senator Robert Taft, Republican from Ohio, jumped to his feet and declared "I resent as one of those who proposed State voting for the armed services the designation of that proposal as a fraud."

Taft said that Roosevelt had delivered "a direct insult to the Senate and a direct insult to the House."

Roosevelt, who is expected to seek the fourth term in the presidential election this November, in endorsing the substitute measures proposed by Senators Theodore F. Green, Democrat from Rhode Island, and Scott Lucas, Democrat from Illinois, and by Representative Eugene Worley, Democrat from Texas, said "What is needed is a complete change of the machinery for absentee balloting which will give members of our armed forces and merchant marine all over the world an opportunity to cast their ballots without time consuming correspondence and without waiting for each separate State to hold its primary, print its ballots and send them out for voting. The recent bill proposed by Senators Green and Lucas and by Representative Worley seem' to me to do this job. They set up proper and efficient machinery for absentee balloting."

In an unusually vehement language, Roosevelt declared: "Our millions of fighting men do not have any lobby or pressure group in the Capitol to see justice is done for them. I am sure that I express their wishes in this matter and their resentment against the discrimination which is being practised against them."

In an admitted departure from custom and precedent, Roosevelt even took notice of the House legislative procedure which might permit final action on the soldiers vote issue without a roll-call vote, and flung a challenge at the Congressmen "to stand up and be counted."

Meanwhile, political experts think that the soldiers vote will be the deciding factor in the forthcoming presidential election.

Embassy Denies Espionage

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 25.—The German Embassy here flatly denied the report that the Embassy was engaged in spionage activity. It stated that such a rumor was entirely unfounded in a statement issued today.

Hongkong Indians Celebrate

Domei

HONGKONG, January 26.—In celebration of the Indian Independence Day, the Hongkong branch of the Indian Independence League held a mass meeting at the Pingan Theater, Kowloon today, and several thousand Indian residents attended the function.

MOSCOW REJECTION ADMITTED BY HULL

Soviets Feel Conditions Not Yet Ripe; U.S. Paper Raps Roosevelt, Hull

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 26.—The United States State Department announced today that the Soviet Government has formally rejected the proposal of the United States to mediate in the Soviet-Polish frontier controversy, according to Washington reports.

Hull Announces Rejection

Special

LISBON, January 26.—United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced at a press conference today that the Soviet Union had rejected the United States offer to employ "its good offices" in restoring diplomatic relations between Poland and the Soviet Union, according to a Washington dispatch.

It is recalled that the offer was made by the United States on receipt of the request for assistance from the Polish government in exile at London to bring about the settlement of the Soviet-Polish border dispute after the Polish regime had rejected Moscow's proposal to settle the border on the so-called Curzon Line.

Hull said that the Soviets took the position that they did not feel that the conditions as yet have ripened to a point where such "good offices" could be used to advantage. Hull declined to answer when asked what further action, if any, the United States may take either alone or in cooperation with Britain.

F.D.R., Hull Rapped

Special

LISBON, January 26.—Reflecting the widespread diversion of views in the United States on the Soviet-Polish border dispute, the New York Daily Mirror editorially declared today that neither Congress nor the American people authorized President Franklin Roosevelt or Secretary of State Cordell Hull to "reorganize the European Continent together with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin," according to a dispatch received here.

Meanwhile, the Daily Telegraph's New York correspondent said that Edward Murrow of the Columbia Broadcasting System, speaking from London, complained about the censorship of dispatches to the United States dealing with the Soviet-Polish border dispute, which, he declared had nothing to do with military security.

Murrow declared that one of the greatest dangers facing the democracies was the "desire to suppress non-military information because someone might not like the news." He added, "That policy would lead to disillusionment and may be to disaster."

The Daily Telegraph correspondent asserted that Nationalist Polish newspapers published in the United States were making violent attacks on the suggestion that the Soviet-Polish differences be settled on the basis of the so-called Curzon Line offer made by the Soviet Union.

Urges Control of Fascism

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 26.—The Communist paper in Britain, Daily Worker, yesterday appeared with an editorial strongly urging the Government to take sharp measures to control the Fascist activities in Britain, a London dispatch disclosed.

It declared that of late their activities have been especially conspicuous in London and Manchester, adding that the Fascists have been putting up anti-Soviet and anti-Jewish slogan sheets on the walls and buildings during the night.

84TH DIET APPROVES ¥38 BILLION BUDGET IN NEW RECORD TIME

Less Than 3 Days Taken To Pass Big War Bill; Japan's Tax Still Low

In the record period of less than three days, the extraordinary war expenditure supplementary budget amounting to ¥38,000,000,000 was approved by the Imperial Diet, the House of Peers having passed it by unanimous approval at its plenary session which opened at 10 a.m. this morning and the House of Representatives having approved it Tuesday afternoon.

The bill was decided upon by the Government at its Cabinet Council on Monday, and submitted to the House of Representatives Monday afternoon. After it was fully examined and discussed at a Budget Committee meeting, it was passed by the House of Representatives Tuesday afternoon.

The House of Peers received the bill from the House of Representatives Tuesday afternoon, and the Budget Committee of the Upper House started its examination and deliberation yesterday morning. The Committee approved the bill yesterday afternoon.

When the House of Peers met at its plenary session this morning, the bill was brought before it and Viscount Takamasa Hachijo, Chairman of the Budget Committee, reported on the findings of the Committee. The House unanimously approved the bill.

Bills for revision of the Workers' Annuity and Insurance Law, the North China Development Company Law, the Central China Development Company Law, the Farmers' Central Bank Loan Law, the Coal Distribution Control Law and the Mercantile Ship Crew Law, were submitted and referred to the respective commitees.

The House of Representatives will hold its plenary session at 1 p.m. this afternoon at which it is scheduled to refer to the committees various Government bills for examination. At 10 a.m. various sub-committees of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives met to examine the respective budget items.

Japan's Tax Still Lowest

Although the rate of income tax has been increased in the budget for the coming fiscal year, the ratio of the revenue from this source to the total tax income is 39 per cent as against 41 per cent in the United States, and 43 per cent in Germany and Britain, according to statistics submitted by the Finance Ministry to the Income Tax Law Committee of the House of Representatives yesterday.

The total reveue from taxes in the next fiscal year will be ¥12,484,000,000, of which income tax revenue including corporation tax will be ¥4,979,000,000 or 39 per cent of the total. In Germany, however the income tax revenue is 7,758,000,000 marks as against the total tax revenue of 17,690,000,000 marks, or 43 per cent; in the United States it is $20,087,000,000 as against the total tax revenue of $50,000,000,000, or 41 per cent; and in Britain it is £1,255,000,000 as against the total tax revenue of £2,874,000,000, or 43 per cent.

The statistics also revealed that while the Japanese taxation during the fiscal year 1943-44 consisted of 56 per cent in direct taxes and 40 per cent in indirect taxes, in the United States direct taxes made up 88 per cent and indirect taxes 10 per cent of the total, and in Britain direct taxes were 65 per cent and indirect taxes 34 per cent.

Quezon Sends MacArthur Sad Birthday Greetings

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 25.—Manuel L. Quezon, former President of the Philippine Commonwealth, today sent a message to his partner, General Douglas MacArthur, former Commander of the Filipino-American Forces in the Philippines, congratulating him on his 64th birthday tomorrow, reports a Washington dispatch received here.

In his message to MacArthur, Quezon referred to MacArthur's plans and said, "We must sadly admit that you are not progressing as fast as you and we all would wish."

It will be recalled that MacArthur fled from the Philippines to Australia upon the approach of the Japanese Forces leaving all his subordinate officers at the mercy of the Japanese.

HEAVIER COSTS SEEN FOR U.S. IN LONG WAR

Cronin, Ex-A.P. Scribe In P.I., Urges Speedier Action in Pacific Front

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 25.—Declaring that Japan was getting stronger every day, Ray Cronin, former Manager of the Associated Press Bureau in Manila, speaking at the northern California session of the California Newspaper Publishers' Association meeting in San Francisco, today, warned that "if we neglect this Pacific war much longer, it will cost us in men and machines that will make what has been termed an American offensive in the Pacific thus far a pecking operation", according to a report received here.

Cronin, who recently returned to the United States by the exchange ship, said that he believed the war is being fought in a way that it might last five years, and that the theory of 100 years "might not seem so strange."

"If we give the Japanese time to develop the resources they hold, there would be a fight that would go down in history as the greatest fight that has ever been waged," he declared, "and if we don't teach them a lesson today, we may be their slaves tomorrow".

He also warned of the possibility of "an alliance of one billion people" engaged in a "war of extermination" against the United States unless the Pacific war was stepped up against Japan.

Envoy's Wife Pleads

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 25.—Mrs. Wei Tao-ming, wife of the Chungking Ambassador to the United States, told reporters today in Los Angeles that if the anti-Axis forces waited one more year before they launched a telling drive against Japan, they might lose their chance forever, according to a report from Los Angeles.

Pleading that the United States rush quickly to the aid of collapsing Chungking, Mrs. Wei, who went to Los Angeles to christen a ship, said that if there was too long a wait, the Japanese "can train for war the population of the islands they have occupied" besides putting to use their resources.

During the interview, she declared that the Chinese in French Indo-China are cooperating with the Japanese.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

Britain or the United States, however, France is not likely to produce another Darlan. As Premier Pierre Laval pointed out in his speech of January 24, the destiny of France is closely bound up with the destiny of all Europe and without victory for Germany the very existence of Europe would be jeopardized.

The United States and Britain perhaps think that because France had been engaged in three wars with Germany in the past century the hearts of all Frenchmen are filled with hatred for Germany. To be sure, up to few years ago, some Frenchmen were antipathetic toward Germany. But an article in a recent issue of the British journal Evening Standard written by a traveler says that he could not, so far as he could see, perceive any ill-feeling toward Germany on the part of the French. Whatever may be the validity of this observation, at any rate, the cowardly and vile practices of the United States and Britain since the defeat of France could not but have alienated French feeling from them.

The United States and Britain may frantically threaten or cajole France but she is not likely to forget the miseries prevailing in North Africa, Southern Italy or other countries occupied by the anti-Axis forces. The speech of General Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, of November last year clearly manifested the British political intentions regarding France. The reconstruction of France is closely bound up with the construction of a new European order which is possible only through Germany's victory. There can be no question that France keenly feels this to be the case.

The great French litterateur Anatole France once said: "The Versailles Treaty is a deliberate destruction of civilization. French civilization depends on European civilization but until the Versailles Treaty is revised there will be no civilization in Europe."

But until the war of 1939 France, playing into British hands, opposed the revision of the treaty. Germany rose in order to rectify the irrational Versailles system. Betrayed by Britain and the United States, France was defeated but it was an opportunity for her to begin a new life. To cut off all contaminating association with Britain and the United States and to cooperate with Germany for the construction of a new order in Europe will advance the fortunes of France and is the only course open to her. At a time when the day that will decide the fate of Europe is approaching, it is gratifying to note that France is resolutely striving to strengthen her cooperation with Germany.

REPLEDGING their efforts to fight for India's freedom, Indian residents of Tokyo and Yokohama, led by Rash Behari Bose (extreme left) observed the 14th anniversary of their struggle, yesterday.

PEOPLE OF CEYLON EXHORTED BY BOSE

Rise for Freedom, Says Netaji—Assures Full Support to Ceylonese

Special

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, January 26.—Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose today declared that he was happy that the Ceylonese in the free countries, particularly in East Asia, have seized the golden opportunity for liberating themselves and are now working for the freedom, in a special appeal addressed to Ceylon on the occasion of Indian Independence Day—the day of the adoption of the Lahore Declaration by the Indian National Congress.

He declared: "The time has come for the people of Ceylon also to bestir themselves more and put forward their maximum effort to overthrow British rule. Only through the common struggle against the common foe can Ceylon and India hope to achieve freedom and maintain it.

"The present struggle of India, Burma, and Ceylon is a part of the larger struggle for emancipation of all suppressed nations of East Asia. We must realize the implications of this larger struggle and make the fullest use of it."

Pointing out the destiny of Ceylon which is linked with that of India due to the fact that both have suffered under the yoke of British imperialism, Netaji Bose stressed that the people of Ceylon should take the advantage and opportunity afforded them and strive for the expulsion of British power from the island.

"And in this struggle they can count on the wholehearted support of the Indians at home and abroad," the head of the Provisional Government of Free India declared.

A.F.L. Rejects Application

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 26.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor yesterday rejected the application of John L. Lewis' powerful unit of mine workers for readmission to the Federation, it is reported from Miami, Florida.

The council, however, left the door open for further negotiations declaring that Lewis and his United Union Workers Union would be readmitted if they agree to rejoin in the same membership status which they held seven years ago before Lewis broke away.

P.I. LABOR PROBLEM SEES MODIFICATION

New Ministry Greatly Ameliorates Prewar Conditions in Islands

Domei

MANILA, January 25.—In addition to other pressing affairs President Jose P. Laurel's administration is giving due attention to problems of labor which are one of the twin pillars of the economic structure being erected upon the co-prosperity principle of Greater East Asia.

The first step in this direction was taken with the recent organization of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Public Welfare.

As the name implies, the Ministry will attend not only matters relating to the amelioration of living conditions of the people and promotion of sanitary measures, but to regulate and guide labor in its relation with capital.

The new Ministry has been launched under favorable conditions since problems of unemployment, agrarian unrest as well as strikes which used to confront the past regime are no longer in existence.

Reconstruction work which had been in progress during the last two years has given employment to thousands, while the stabilization of agriculture has put an end to farm trouble. At the same time, adoption of progressive measures in business firms and industrial establishments precluded labor disputes leading to lockout strikes.

In prosecuting the Government labor program, authorities concerned are not losing sight of the following basic factors that used to aggravate unemployment in the country, firstly, uneven distribution of the population; secondly, the seasonal character of farming activities; thirdly, tendency of the population to move to the city; and fourthly, swelling ranks of unemployed by new graduates from schools and colleges.

With these root causes properly recognized, authorities are confident of the evolving plan by which not only these factors will be eliminated, but power of labor will be harnessed to its full capacity for economic development in the new Philippines.

Indeed, under the leadership of Emiliano Tria Tirona, Minister of Health, Labor and Public Welfare, problems of employment, sanitation and public welfare are expected to be completely solved, removing once and for all the cancer that gnawed at the root of Philippine economic life prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

BENGAL FAMINE WORSENS DESPITE GOOD RICE CROP

Poor Distribution Given As Cause; Prices Advance

Special

STOCKHOLM, January 26.—Despite the record rice harvest, another famine is overtaking Bengal's disease-ridden millions, according to the New Delhi correspondent of the News Chronicle.

Hopes of a few weeks ago that the corner had been turned in the famine crisis have faded, this correspondent stated. The Bengal Government's scheme for collection and distribution of the bumper crop is not working because of the local muddle and inefficiency.

Rice prices which fell from about 40 rupees a maund (80 pounds) to 11 and 12 rupees a maund as the new grain began to arrive on the market a few weeks ago are rising again. Already the black market is selling at 22 rupees which is five rupees above the controlled prices.

The correspondent declared that the causes of last year's catastrophe are again becoming apparent. Tens of thousands of destitute people from the countryside who flocked to Calcutta in search of food during the height of the famine last year and who returned to their villages with the new grain harvest are now drifting back to the city.

Souvenirs of E. Asia Patriots on Display At Mitsukoshi Dept. Store Till January 30

With the aim of further strengthening cooperation among the nations of Greater East Asia, a special exhibition of souvenirs, calligraphy and letters of over 100 prominent patriots of Japan as well as of other nations of Greater East Asia is being featured at the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Nihonbashi, from January 25 to 30 under the sponsorship of East Asia Development Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Among the writings and letters displayed, are included works by Hayashi Shihei who lived during the Tokugawa period. It was he who urged the importance of strengthening Japan's naval force in view of the development of European encroachment.

Other prominent men whose works are displayed are Mogami Tokunai, pioneer explorer of the northern regions of Japan during the Tokugawa period; Kim Ok-kin, Chosenese patriot; Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo; Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the late founder of the Chinese Republic; Prime Minister Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram of Thailand; Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma; Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind Subhas Chandra Bose and many other dignitaries.

Interesting People

Good Harvests in Manchoukuo

The people of Manchoukuo are cooperating ardently and wholeheartedly with the Government to attain the goal of increased production, states Major-General Teiichi Kaneko, a member of the House of Representatives, when interviewed by the Nippon Sangyo Keizai at the Diet building yesterday. Major-General Kaneko returned from a tour of Manchoukuo just prior to reopening of the Diet session on January 21.

As one of the vital food supply bases in Greater East Asia, Manchoukuo's eager contributions to Japan have been on the increase yearly. Speaking of his recent first-hand observations of Manchoukuo's forceful strides toward the fulfilment of her role as a supply base, Major-General Kaneko says:

"Agricultural production in 1943 was very satisfactory throughout Manchoukuo. Crops were especially good in North Manchoukuo. Japan, North China and Chosen had been supplied in the past with Manchoukuo's agricultural products, but the exceptional good harvest for North China last year has lessened the burden of shipments to North China thus making possible the direction of that surplus to Japan.

"Full recognition of the present war structure on the part of the people of Manchoukuo is largely responsible for such a commendable condition. For example, a year before last many difficult problems popped up as the shipment of agricultural products. However, town and village heads last year requested that the responsibility of shipments be entrusted to them. As a result, a shipment figure far exceeding expectations has been attained.

"On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that the government authorities also approached the problem of shipments on the very sagacious policy of taking into due consideration the psychological characteristics of the rural population and the social customs of the populace.

"With regard to the colonizers in Manchoukuo, I must say that they are showing remarkable progress. The transplanting of farm settlers from Japan has tended to exert a vastly favorable influence on the native Manchoukuoan farmers in such phases as the improvement of seeds, utilization of more advanced farming implements, establishment of medical facilities and so forth.

"Everywhere it was possible to witness the congenial atmosphere of Japan-Manchoukuo cooperation and unity."

No Bullet Hits Made on Japanese Planes As Raiders Routed in Hongkong Air Duel

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, January 26.—Extreme deterioration in fighting morale and great retrogression in air combat technique on the part of the American air force in China was brought to light on January 23 when a formation of 24 enemy planes, including 15 P-40 type fighters and nine North American B-25 type bombers, made an unsuccessful attempt at raiding Hongkong.

Foreseeing the activities of the enemy air force, fighter planes of the Japanese Naval Air Force awaited the appearance of the enemy planes above Hongkong. At 4:30 p.m., a large formation of hostile planes approached. Regardless of the unfavorable odds in strength, the Imperial Naval planes immediately challenged the raiders.

Taken by surprise, the enemy planes turned back in great haste and made a futile attempt to escape, emptying their auxiliary gasoline tanks. The Imperial Naval fighters sprang into action. One of the Japanese airmen shot down one P-40 at a point XX kilometers to the northeast of Hongkong, besides heavily damaging another.

Another fighter plane of the Imperial Naval Air Force overtook a P-40 fighter, and shot it down. At the same time, another Japanese fighter attacked a P-40 plane and also sent it to its doom.

In the air duel, none of the Japanese planes was hit by hostile bullets, which eloquently reveals the poor gunnery of the enemy pilots

Reich Troops Ready To Check Invaders

(Continued From Page 1)

rations against the European Continent.

The Anglo-American forces on the Italian war front are encountering great hardships, and the fighting spirit of the German forces is not showing the slightest signs of deterioration, neither on the Eastern nor on the Italian fronts. The British people are thus given the impression that the European War will be a long-term war. It may be that the Londoners are talking of the possibility of a defeat and retreat of the German Army on the Eastern Front, but military experts hold such a possibility to be very slight indeed.

Germans Still Strong

Up to the present it could never be said that the German Army on the Eastern Front has carried out a general retreat. What the German forces have lost is territory alone, but they have lost no military strength. Altogether, the strategical lead of the situation is firmly in the hands of the German High Command. Moreover, the stubborn resistance of the Reich Army commanded by Field-Marshal Fritz E. Mannstein in the Crimea Peninsula and the Dnieper Bend sector is indeed admirable.

In London, various speculations are afloat concerning the preparations which are being made on the German side to cope with the coming Second Front strategical operations. It is believed that most probably the German Supreme Command would from the viewpoint of its reserve forces find landing operations of the Anglo-American forces in Western Europe more welcome right away than two or three months hence and is, therefore, hoping that the landing operations in Western Europe might be started as soon as possible. However, probably the formation of the Second Front will not be carried out as early as it had generally been thought soon after the Teheran Conference.

Foreign correspondents are forbidden to cable anything with regard to the preparations for the Second Front being made in Britain. But at any rate it seems quite natural that spring, rather than winter, is suitable for landing operations. Moreover, it seems that they are perfectly aware that the formation of the Second Front will imply great sacrifices in manpower.

It is believed that the German High Command is intending to crush any landing operations of the Anglo-American forces in the very bud. For this purpose, it is said that the German forces are holding a great number of submarines and other kinds of ships in readiness at various scattered places on the Anglo-French straits and the North Sea and are keeping everything prepared for wiping out the enemy transports.

Moreover, it is fully known also to the Anglo-Americans that in preparation for their landing operations, the German Luftwaffe has been keeping a reserve force of fighter plane formations. In the present war situation, the numerical strength and fighting efficiency of the German fighter plane reserve force is one of the most important strategical factors. It is believed that in today's decisive war stage, the production increase of the German fighter plane manufacture is placing the German forces in a very advantageous position. The fact that Germany had to cope with the Anglo-American bombing raids against her territories has led to her possession of numerous fighter planes.

Thus, on the British side the war situation in the southern section of the Eastern Front is being viewed very gravely, and the British are hoping that with the very close approach of the Soviet air bases to the German mainland, part of the German fighter plane reserve strength will have to be moved to the Eastern Front.

Labor Strikes Cripple Australia's Industries

Special

LISBON, January 26.—Sectional strikes in various industries of Australia, including coal are causing serious concern to the Australian public and today brought powerful indictments from Prime Minister John Curtin, according to a Melbourne dispatch.

The loss in coal production this week alone through strikes totaled 37,000 tons and is threatening to affect public utilities and slow down industrial output.

In New South Wales, several mines have been idle as a result of trivial disputes, such as the demand of the miners for larger meat rations than the general public.

In Sydney, the bus and tram traffic was held up today by a one-day protest strike of employes, who admittedly were working under arduous conditions due to the shortage of hands.

With practically every day witnessing fresh strikes, Curtin threw out a challenge to strikers who are virtually staking his Government on the issue. Describing the situation as "lawlessness, naked and unashamed," he demanded that the strikes be ended.

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RUBBER PRODUCTION IN BRAZIL IS FAILURE

U.S. Finds Project All Nonsense From Poor Results Made

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 26.—Pricking the rosy rubber dream bubble blown by American propagandists, Luther Huston, of the New York Times, in a recent report said that although rubber was coming from the Amazon district in Brazil that region would never serve as a substitute for the lost rubber regions in East Asia. He declared that the Amazon rubber production program was "costly" because of the terrific conditions there and "the waste and inefficiency of the program."

"The Amazon rubber plan is not progressing well because of manpower shortages, food supply problems, and scarcity of transportation facilities," he said. "If any other rubber region turns up or when the agreements under which the present program are being carried out expire, chances are that the Amazonian bubble will burst and the dreams of the restoration of her supremacy in the rubber world will fade."

In this connection, Huston pointed out that the United States obtained only 9,741 long tons of rubber from Brazil and Peru in 1943 when the American rubber need was 1,000,000 tons a year. He said that seeing this, "one easily realizes the nonsense of Amazon's exploitation".

Huston also declared that whereas Douglas Allen, President of the Rubber Development Corporation, had estimated the cost of production for a pound of rubber at less than 75 cents, the estimate made by the Brazilian Government was $50 a pound.

He disclosed that a Ford Company official recently declared that every pound of rubber in excess of the normal production, or the amount Brazil would produce on her own accord without the stimulation of the rubber development program, would cost U.S. $500.

"One of the most vital problems is that there are not enough men available to develop rubber as well as to tap the already ready-to-be tapped trees," he stated, adding that 65,000 rubber trees in the Ford plantation at Belterra would not be tapped this year because labor was not available.

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CHUNGKING TIGHTENS CONTROL ON MASSES

People Being Deprived Of Amusements; Sale Of Luxury Goods Curbed

In Chungking's desperate struggle to continue its resistance against Japan in face of increasing material shortages, the authorities have further tightened the controls over the peoples' livelihood, the Mainichi reported from Canton yesterday.

Chungking is continuing to fight with the sole hope that America's victory will ultimately mean its victory. It is quite needless to say that this idea has been drummed into the ears of the masses, and it must not be overlooked that the efforts for bolstering their fighting spirit are showing some results.

The fundamental policy of Chungking's wartime structure is to concentrate its full strength on the execution of the war. The rich should give their wealth, the learned their knowledge and the general masses the required manpower.

A gradual change is taking place in the attitude of the masses in consonance with the regime's policies. The consumptive life of the people and their amusements will first be subjected to drastic purges.

In March last year, the authorities turned more than 40 large restaurants in Chungking into eating places catering to the general public, restricting service to a la carte dishes of less than 20 yuan.

This year a further intensification of the policy is evidenced in the simultaneous curbing of gambling, dancing, card playing, permanent waves and the prohibitions on liquor sales in restaurants, and cosmetics and other articles of luxury. Meals will also be restricted to less than 50 yuan per person.

The leaders of the Kuomintang and the youths' organization, are furnishing the propelling force in effecting reforms in the lives of the Chungking populace. On learning of the desperate efforts of Chungking it is more incumbent than ever that we intensify our efforts to rectify the misguided concepts of the enemy.

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